

# THE TIMES

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## Publican's action may have saved lives after five died in blast

Any lives may have been saved in the bomb explosions at Guildford on Saturday night by the action of the landlord of the second public house attacked, it was disclosed last night. A warning of the first explosion, which killed five people in the bar of the Horse and Groom, was given. But the landlord of the Seven Stars also cleared his bar of customers by the time of the second blast 35 minutes later.

## Police seek women been running away

Military establishments throughout Britain were told yesterday to tighten security as a search for an IRA active service squad which is believed to be responsible for planting bombs in two public houses in Guildford on Saturday night. The explosions killed five people and injured 65, including 43 Army personnel. The women from camps near those killed were: Paul Craig, aged 22, of Don Avenue, Borehamwood, Hertfordshire; William Forsyth, aged 18, Kerr Street, Burrehead, Renfrewshire, in barracks near the Scots Guards at Pibright; John Hunter, aged 17, of St. Peter's, Burrehead, also in barracks at Pibright; Miss Karen Ann Hamilton, aged 17, of Walthall Street, Crewe, in barracks near the Women's Royal Army Corps (WRAC) at Camp Elizabeth barracks, Guildford; Miss Carolyn Slater, aged 17, of Incess Street, Chesham, Bucks, in barracks at Guildford. Although both public houses were crowded at the time of the explosions, few witnesses have been able to identify the bombers. The hardest clue came from a man who saw two young women running down an alley known as Angel Gate next to the Seven Stars public house after the bomb exploded. Mr. Peter Matthews, Chief Constable of Surrey, said he wanted the girls to come forward "if only to eliminate them from our inquiries". A Special Branch detective is last night examining a set of photographs taken at a press conference at the WRAC camp in 1971. They are particularly anxious to find two women whose faces appear on those of about 300 results who passed out at the time. Mr. Matthews said last night that he wanted to clear up his understanding about the possibility that a warning had been given before the explosions occurred. He said there had been no warning at all before the first explosion at the Horse and Groom in North Street, which was heard by Mr. Owen O'Brien, landlord of the Seven Stars, a hundred yards away. Mr. O'Brien had run to the Horse and Groom to see what had happened. He was appalled at what he saw that he raced back to his own public house and cleared all the customers out of his bars in case a similar thing should happen there. Mr. Matthews said Mr. O'Brien had cleared all his customers out but he and his wife and five members of his staff had been injured when the second bomb exploded there 35 minutes later, at 9.35. A woman passing by was also hurt. The Horse and Groom was busy on Saturday night. Many of the customers were young Army recruits allowed out of camp during their basic training. The public house is known locally as a meeting place for recruits for the Guards and the WRAC. The two girls who died were with a party of more than 30 young women who had changed into civilian clothes and caught a 98 bus outside their camp for the journey into Guildford. For many of the Guards recruits it was the first night out of camp. The Horse and Groom had to be shored up by workmen yesterday before it was safe for Scotland Yard bomb squad men to enter and begin the grisly task of sifting through the debris for clues. The Seven Stars, also a meeting place for military personnel, was shored up as well. The explosion there shattered the windows of a pet shop opposite. Last night Commander Robert Huntley, of the bomb squad, said that a bomb weighing more than 10lb had caused the five deaths in the Horse and Groom. The bomb appeared to have been left under a table in a dimly lit alcove, like a "snug". The seven Star bar, next to a gas fire. The Seven Stars explosion had been caused by a bomb weighing between 3lb and 5lb, apparently left under a seat in the saloon bar. Commander Huntley said detectives had collected 60 dustbins full of debris, which would be taken to London for forensic analysis and tests.

## Government backs plan for power from sea waves

By Michael Baily and Pearce Wright  
A significant part of Britain's future energy requirements could come from cheap, pollution-free wave power as a result of a technical discovery at Edinburgh University, for which government backing has just been approved. The project would involve large, free-floating concrete breakwaters along the west coast of Britain. Moving vanes in the structures would extract power from the waves for feeding as electricity into the grid. A likely position for the first installation is a point about 10 miles west of the Hebrides. The Department of Trade is giving £60,000 for further development of the project by a team under Dr Stephen Salter, aged 35, a scientist who evolved it in the university's Bionics research department. The Central Electricity Generating Board is also interested in the scheme. Led by a leading British concrete fabricator, and Wavepower Ltd, a newly formed company for commercial exploitation, in which Sir Christopher Cockrell, the hovercraft pioneer, is a partner. Wavepower, as distinct from tidal power, such as is proposed at Morecambe Bay, was chosen as the most promising source of alternative energy for Britain in a study some months ago by Lord Rothschild and his central policy review staff, otherwise known as the "Think Tank". But apart from one or two small experiments in Japan, interest has been limited by the formidable technical considerations of how to extract power from the waves in worthwhile quantities. Dr Salter's innovation lies in a technique for harnessing the rolling motion of the waves, instead of the up and down movement, as previous systems have proposed. Laboratory tests indicate that energy-capture by such means could be up to 90 per cent, compared to 10 per cent to 15 per cent by earlier, float-type mechanisms. Dr Salter said yesterday: "Wave power is clean, safe, permanent and uses relatively simple well known technology. We in Britain are particularly fortunate in our resources of wave energy. The approaches to the Hebrides are probably the best site in the world." The amount of energy in waves reaching Britain's shore from the Atlantic is so great

that one of Dr Salter's generators little larger than a super-tanker could generate 50mW steadily for most of the year. A particular bonus is that in contrast to solar energy, peak power is available from North Atlantic waves in the winter when it is most needed. A battery of 30 generators costing about £200m, roughly the same as a large nuclear power station, could generate 500MW, enough to supply a medium-sized town. Each generator is envisaged as a concrete and steel box structure about a kilometre long. Most of the structure would be submerged to a depth of 10 to 20 metres, with perhaps one metre projecting above the surface. The waves would carry between 20 and 40 tonnes or more, which would be rotated about an axis by waves passing over them. The effect on marine life would be negligible, and the generators would create large areas of flat water behind, which would be particularly attractive for fishing and sailing. One of the key difficulties on which the next stage of research is likely to centre is how to withstand the massive

## Portuguese toil on the seventh day

From Jose Sherchiff Lisbon, Oct 6  
Portugal is celebrating a special kind of labour day today. Everybody is at work. Factories are humming, shops are open, offices are working, newspapers are appearing and fields are being ploughed. The people are responding to last week's appeal by Senhor Vasco Gonçalves, the Prime Minister, to do a day's work for the nation. The Roman Catholic Church has disowned its members from the Sunday day of rest for the occasion. The answer to the appeal has been overwhelming. Trains are working to weekday schedules to bring commuters to work. Those who for any reason cannot get to their usual trade are working as volunteers cleaning up cities and towns. Students have volunteered to rid Lisbon of the hundreds of thousands of littered posters that deface walls, and graffiti scrawled on statues and public monuments. Many are sweeping red carnations as they sweep streets and scrape stone-work. The radio and television networks are putting out constant exhortations. "Portuguese to work!" "Democracy needs everybody's labour." Government officials are helping with the grape harvest in the wine growing areas. Strikers from the Lisbon daily newspaper, *Jornal do Comercio*, who have been out for more than a month, are producing the paper. The campaign is calculated to add about £17m to the country's revenue. Impetus to the campaign undoubtedly came from the eastern Portuguese celebration of the foundation of the republic in Portugal in 1910. Both President Costa Gomes and Senhor Gonçalves made public speeches to mark the occasion. In Lisbon, the President reviewed a march past of troops. His speech was in a subdued key as he outlined the reasons for the fall of the first republic. They were, he said, the economic crisis after the 1914-18 War, division among democrats, infiltration of men without principle or democracy, and failure to enlighten the people. Economic and financial conditions must be created rapidly to give all Portuguese the right to work with a just division of riches. He dubbed himself "an old republican who witnessed the first years of the republic", and said: "To include or keep in office men who show an incapacity to adapt themselves to the spirit of the Armed Forces Movement is to bar the way to the pluralist democracy which this spirit offered us." Senhor Gonçalves spoke in a tumultuously enthusiastic crowd in Oporto, Portugal's second city. He warned his hearers against the demagogues and insisted that "the labour of the Portuguese people alone can rebuild this nation which was so weakened by 30 years of fascism." One of the symbolic acts of the celebrations was the renaming of the Salazar Bridge over the river Tagus in Lisbon, the April 25 Bridge. The new name had been daubed on it by demonstrators on April 25.

## Cancellation of Soviet grain deal may help Mr Ford at elections

From Fred Emery Washington, Oct 6  
President Ford appeared today to have made a shrewd move in terms of internal American politics by his action to stop large sales of maize and wheat to Russia. It was announced last night that after "crisis intervention" by Mr Ford, two commercial contracts worth about \$500m (£215m) had been cancelled outright. The White House explained that the proposed sales threatened a "grain drain" in the face of apparently disappointing prospects for the coming maize harvest. Domestic prices had to be protected, it said. Today the action looked like being cheered domestically as good if belated sheriff work. Certainly many Americans feel that the Russians were at it again, trying to pull off a repeat of the massive grain purchases of 1972, which drove up prices. Thanks to the disruption caused in that affair, the selling of grain to the Russians has been a sensitive political issue. It is likely to centre in the minds of the Republicans on the campaign trail next month, there is little doubt that the Republican candidates would have in for an even greater hiding than all the polls predict. The word "crisis" is the President's. He explained informally to reporters that he had taken the necessary action to avert a "grain drain" and to protect what he called the domestic and foreign situation. However, his action appears to have abashed Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, and infuriated the Russians, who say they will be paying according to big business terms.

Mr Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador, last night complained at a White House reception: "I do not like it to look like we are the villain." He was consoled by Dr Kissinger in the hearing of reporters with an apology for a "bureaucratic mistake". The Secretary of State appears to have been excluded from the President's crisis talks at which he twisted the arms of the grain dealers. Apprised apparently only late on Friday of the size of the sales—moderate rather than huge at 91 million bushels of corn and 31 million bushels of wheat—Mr Ford responded with a show of presidential "jawboning" as the pressure is called. The deal was formally publicized and the grain dealers were summoned immediately to the White House. They agreed voluntarily to suspend the contracts and were briefly thanked for their patriotism. Then they realized they had little option but to cancel the whole deal. Mr Earl Butz, the much criticized Agriculture Secretary, whose post is now in jeopardy, later suggested that the President had ordered export controls into immediate effect had the grain companies not complied voluntarily. Mr Butz insisted that the outcome had averted the need for such controls and kept the markets open. The White House statement later specifically declared that at a meeting with dealers Mr Ford has set for tomorrow. It is anticipated that this voluntary cooperative effort will avoid the imposition of general export controls. Mr Butz also complained of the Russians' secrecy. He was all for détente, but, he said, the Russians did not adhere to a gentlemen's agreement under which grain importing countries were supposed to restrict their purchases.



Mr Jenkins leaving the wrecked Horse and Groom, Guildford, yesterday followed by Commander Huntley of Scotland Yard.

Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, who flew from Norfolk to Guildford yesterday, said after inspecting the Seven Stars: "This is a terrible thing. My first reaction is one of horror. It is another senseless outrage and my sympathies go to the relatives of those who have been killed and injured." Last night Mr Jenkins told an election meeting at Birmingham town hall: "To plan to kill or maim young service girls and those who were with them, many on a celebration after a course which they had just completed, is a perversion of human reason and an act which can only cause utmost universal revulsion. "It is also a reminder of how thin is the barrier between our civilization and the dark forces of violence and terrorism into which it is only too easy to slip. Let no one underestimate the value of our democracy operating within the framework of consent. Let no one underestimate the extent to which we depend upon the acceptance by an overwhelming majority of our population of the rule of law, and the importance of our support for those who seek to uphold it." The Queen sent a telegram from Balmoral expressing shock and sympathy, and Mr Wilson. Continued on page 2, col 4

## New offer today to beat Ford deadlock

Paul Routledge Labour Editor  
Ford Motors has called new talks today in an effort to break the deadlock in the four-week-old press shop dispute. The company will offer this afternoon an improved offer to union leaders of the 1,800 press shop men at Halewood and agencies. They are claiming an extra £4 a week allowance operating a three-shift system. Ford said last night it would make a proposal on pay for re-shift workers so that the company could continue on the company's overall pay offer to 53,000 hourly paid manual workers. The new initiative was prompted by progress made in negotiations lasting 17 hours between the firm and union leaders, which ended at 7 am on Saturday. Production is expected to be normal at the troubled Halewood factory after a meeting of plant's 100 shop stewards at which no recommendation to the shop floor was adopted. Press shop workers at the Merseyside plant have returned to work, but the 1,000 agency strikers are not returning to work today. The resumption of active negotiations on Ford's offer of a 38 per cent increase spread over two years in return for industrial peace will once again attract attention on the size of the offer, and its relation to the I.C.'s social contract with the Government, only three days before the election day. An indication of the political interest that the four-week-old dispute and Ford's offer have had came at yesterday's Halewood stewards' meeting, where the 100 shop floor leaders present unanimously adopted a resolution condemning "in total a political muck-raking of the American-owned Ford Motor company during the general election".

## Labour fears certainty of victory may breed apathy among supporters

By our Political Editor  
Within 72 hours of polling Mr Wilson and Labour's party managers see their main danger as a certainty of victory that will lead to apathy among their supporters on the day. Mr Wilson again emphasized at his campaign conference over the weekend since the end of the war has been so crucial for Britain. He attacked Mr Heath's theme of national unity: "a last desperate gamble to get back into power". In the coalition government he saw a Conservative Prime Minister, a Conservative Chancellor, and a Conservative Minister for Unemployment, sustained in Parliament by Conservative MPs. In one of the passages that would have made him a superlative advertising executive, Mr Wilson said: "Coalition would mean Con policies, Con leadership by a Con party for a Con trick." It would last so long as it took the country to get back to the other cons—confrontation and conflict. At the Conservative campaign conference, Lord Carrington, the former party chairman, said that in the constituencies he found nationalization more of an issue in the election than in any he could remember. He had also met some electors who voted Liberal in February but were short for his theme of national unity to be converted into votes with less that will march on the day. His own judgment, formed during his national campaign tour, is that there is a widespread craving among members of all parties and none for an end to the sterility of the party squabble and for a government which puts country before party, at any rate until the crisis becomes manageable. Heath message: Conservatives' policy on the matter for national unity was set out firmly by Mr Heath last night in a message to all Conservative candidates (our Political Staff writes). He said the Conservative Party had believed throughout the election campaign that unless the people understood the truth about the economic crisis

## Hope of peaceful end to consulate siege

Santo Domingo, Oct. 6.—A bloodless end appeared near today in the 10-day confrontation between the Dominican Government and a group of pro-Castro guerrillas holding seven hostages in the Venezuelan Consulate. The Government has broken its silence only once during the ordeal when the police chief announced that only the guerrillas' unconditional surrender would be accepted. Still, there were signs of a possible peaceful solution. Significantly, several of the guerrillas showed themselves openly at windows and at the doorway of the building this morning. The guerrillas of the January 12 Liberation Movement have now been in Mexico or Peru and have reduced their original demand to the release of a small number of political prisoners.—UPI.

## State aid for oil group denied

The Thomson Organisation said at the weekend that a group that announced last week a major fund-raising operation for the Piper oilfield had neither sought nor received any undertaking from the Department of Energy on state participation. Mr Patrick Jenkin, Opposition spokesman on the energy, had suggested that the department was obliged to give certain assurances to the banking syndicates involved and that there was "something fishy" about the timing of the loans, made to Thomson Piper Petroleum and Occidental of Britain. Business News, page 15

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## The last place you'd think of for a business lunch could be the best place to do business.

You'll be undisturbed, not overheard. The couple at the next table could be west nothings and you'd not know. The bamboo walls have a mask-like effect. Quiet, restful, discreet... that's Trader Vic's at lunchtime. And original. Your client may be impressed by your terms of business but he'll be absolutely knocked out by the London Sour, the Malaga, Pepper Steak and the rum-laced coffee. And when it comes to talking business each man should be an island. Life Tahiti or Seneca. Vic understands. He's a trader himself.

Trader Vic's at One.  
The Restaurant beneath the London Hilton.  
Phone 493 7566.

## No takers for Mr Thorpe's TV talk-in

By Michael Hatfield Political Staff  
An election campaign initiative by Mr Thorpe, leader of the Liberal Party, for all three party leaders to appear together on television before polling day was rejected by Mr Wilson and Mr Heath last night. The proposal was made by Mr Thorpe in separate letters and died as quickly as a switch-off dot on a television scintillate letter of reply and colleagues. Mr Heath made it known that they thought it a bizarre attempt to capture publicity. In his letter to Mr Wilson, Mr Thorpe recalled that during the last general election Labour leader Harold Wilson suggested that the three party leaders get together with all sides in the

## coal mining dispute to seek a settlement

The letter went on: "At this election, as we approach polling day, I find many electors still undecided as to how they will vote; they are deeply worried about the immediate future of Britain; faces; and are more anxious to discover what unites the parties rather than the points on which they are divided." Accordingly, he believed that "we three could render equally valuable service to the electorate" by meeting on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday of this week for a live or recorded television interview. Mr Thorpe added: "I am confident that such a discussion would attract immense interest and could perform a valuable service to the electorate." Repeating, Mr Wilson said that his proposal on the miners' dispute was designed to resolve it by negotiations in private. It should not be compared with Mr Thorpe's proposal for another television programme. His letter continued: "The issues before the nation are too grave and too complex to be presented to the people in the form of televised argument, as I am sure you will agree when you have had time to give the matter some thought." Election news, pages 4, 6; Diary 12; Voting to downgrade Parliament, 12

HOME NEWS

Supplies for schools 'cut off because councils are in debt'

Local authorities were running so badly into debt that in some areas essential supplies for schools were being stopped because of non-payment of bills, head teachers said yesterday.



Pupils of Cranleigh School and their entry which won the BP Schools Buildacar Competition, at Bordon, Hampshire, yesterday.

Busmen plan strike on election day

Sheffield bus drivers and conductors yesterday voted to continue an overtime ban and to stage a one-day token strike on election day, next Thursday, in protest at lack of progress over a wage claim.

Many visitors did not wait for the end. They pulled out garden shears and began to attack the long grass...

From a Staff Reporter Belfast It is a truism of life in Northern Ireland that even the dead are kept apart by religious barriers.

Charities fear big drop in gifts from industry

Leading British charities are facing a serious cutback in gifts from big business because of inflation.

Victims at Guildford were recent recruits

Mr William Forsyth, aged 18, and Mr John Hunter, aged 17, the two Scots Guards recruits killed in a Guildford public house explosion on Saturday night, were lifelong friends who joined the Army together four weeks ago.



Mr James Cooper, injured in one of the Guildford explosions, with Nurse Elizabeth Hanson at Cambridge Military Hospital, Aldershot, yesterday.

Conservative candidates demand death penalty

Several calls were made yesterday for the restoration of capital punishment for acts of terrorism.

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UDA talks with Mr Cosgrave

From Robert Fisk Belfast Senior officers in the Protestant paramilitary Ulster Defence Association confirmed yesterday that Mr Thomas Lytle, one of the UDA's leaders in Belfast, had recently taken part in secret informal discussions with Mr Cosgrave, the Irish Prime Minister, and two other members of the Dublin Cabinet while on a visit to the republic.

Previous list of outrages in England recalled

A list of bomb outrages in England since February last year includes the following: July 17, 1974: A woman killed and 41 people injured in the Tower of London.

Police seek two women after blasts at pubs

Continued from page 1 said in a telegram to Mr Albert Cook, mayor of Guildford: "I would like to express my deep sympathy and that of the whole Government to the relatives of those who have been killed, and of the many injured, in the outrageous terrorist attack in Guildford."

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. Fronts shown as solid lines. Symbols are on adjoining pages.

Weather forecast and recordings

Area forecasts: London, SE, E, Central N England East Anglia, E Midlands: Rather cloudy with outbreaks of rain or showers, a few bright intervals; wind N, fresh or strong; max temp 11°C (52°F).

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Pit pay deal seems to break social contract

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor The National Coal Board has conceded basic rate increases of £1.30 a week to 15,000 craft men in an unpopular deal that appears to breach one of the rules of the social contract, although the TUC might not agree.

US airmen face fuel cutback

American airmen serving in Britain face a cold, hard winter. Stricter economy measures are being introduced by the United States Air Force at its bases in East Anglia.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy CAPTAINS: D. J. Bent, Ret. Lt. Col. J. G. B. ...

Weather forecast and recordings

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Weather forecast and recordings

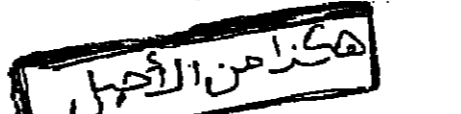
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HOME NEWS

Elderly mental patients can be treated and helped, consultant says

By John Roper Medical Reporter It should be the concern of everyone involved with old people...

child and finally he was put into a ward full of others being treated in the same way...

Doctors protest over higher insurance payments

By Our Medical Reporter Family doctors are protesting to the Government about the proposed increase in national insurance payments...

that British-born doctors are just not becoming family doctors any more...

Gaels celebrate revival in culture and language

From Ronald Faux Dundee In the face of elections, inflation and a surge of oily materialism...

decline the Gaelic language was number one among the concerns of adults attempting to learn Gaelic...

Welsh prepare to struggle anew over 'wet' Sundays

In pulpit and public bar, in manse and hotel lounge the battle plans are being drawn up for the great Welsh struggle of 1975...

Regional report Trevor Fishlock Cardiff At opening time on Sundays, Welshmen still walk or drive across the county boundaries...

GENERAL ELECTION

Final tense days for Mr Heath take him from the Yorkshire marginals to Kent's 'barometer'

By John Winder Mr Heath's long day on Saturday was one of the busiest of the campaign...

Mr Heath's long day on Saturday was one of the busiest of the campaign. Leaving Manchester in the early morning...

dash back to Teesside airport. In the evening, Mr Heath spoke in Bexleyheath and then in his own constituency...

His week starts early when he takes election call on Radio 4 at 9 am today answering questions from voters...

Here Labour supporters, mostly lads in red tee shirts, moved among the crowd distributing handbills...

Scornfully, Mr Heath said that when a trade union leader extracted higher wages by threat of strike from an employer...

Benn attack on 'antics' of Liberal Party

From Pat Healy Plymouth Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, launched into an attack on the Liberal Party...

Undecided voters begin leaning to the left

By Professor Richard Rose The Labour Party is picking up more support from the undecided voters...

Success of third-force candidates will have greater impact on Conservatives

By Professor Richard Rose If third-force parties hold their 37 parliamentary seats in Thursday's ballot...

The Labour Party has been gaining from the movement of floating voters because former Liberals are coming in their way...

The survey found that 24 per cent of those who said they were undecided in late August now favour Labour...

There can be no increase in third-force MPs from Northern Ireland, because all 12 are already in that category...

Mr Jenkins and Mrs Williams a 'menace'

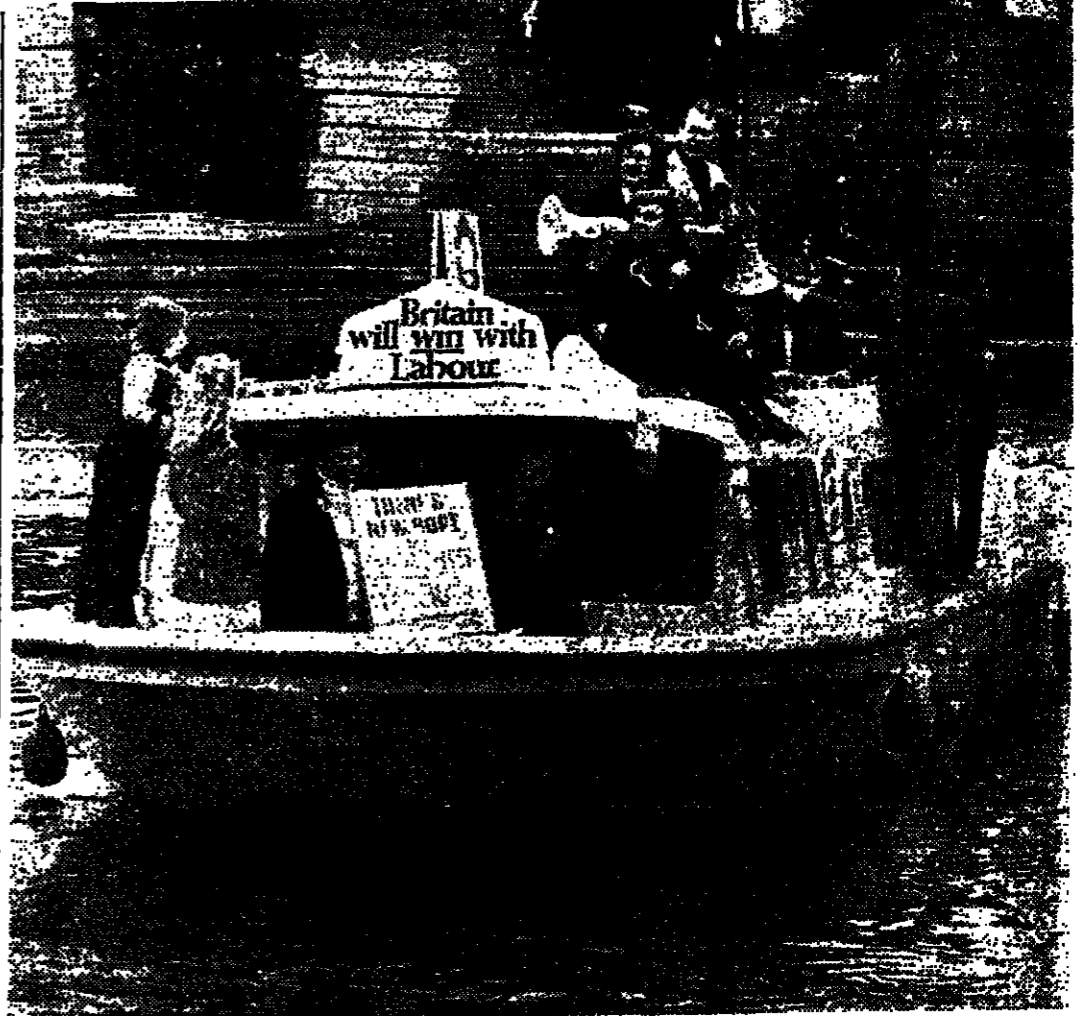
Two Labour pro-marketeters, Mr Roy Jenkins and Mrs Shirley Williams, were attacked by Michael McGahey...

Single-issue campaign a handicap for SNP

By Geoffrey Smith The Conservatives face the offer of an assembly and development area status for Edinburgh...

Tories see sign of ebb tide in Liberalism

Continued from page 1 which faced Britain it would be impossible for any government to take the necessary action...



Afloat for a vote, three Labour candidates with Thames constituencies, Mr Andrew Quicke, Kingston upon Thames, Mr Andrew MacKinnlay, Kingston upon Thames, Surbiton, and Mr Andrew Hudson, Esher.

Mr Jenkins and Mrs Williams a 'menace'

Two Labour pro-marketeters, Mr Roy Jenkins and Mrs Shirley Williams, were attacked by Michael McGahey...

Election notebook

News value fades as leaflet mountain grows It is a useful rule of ink thumb for journalists that the news value of a press conference varies in inverse proportion...

Social contract not a soft option, Mr Callaghan says

From Arthur Osman Nelson The social contract was not a soft option but a challenge for Britain...

News value fades as leaflet mountain grows

It is a useful rule of ink thumb for journalists that the news value of a press conference varies in inverse proportion to the volume of the documents distributed...

Philip Howard

"Throughout the campaign we have our duty not only to offer a programme which would unite and not divide the nation but also to make a genuine attempt to bring the parties together to make common cause against the common enemy of inflation and unemployment..."

Table of the Polls

Table with 5 columns: Poll, C, Lab, L, Date of fieldwork, Size of sample. Rows include Marplan, Gallup, Business Decisions, Louis Harris, ORC.

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Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.



# A Volvo never had looks like this before.

**It's a fact we've always had to face:**  
**A car with a famous designer's name on the side will have a crowd round it in minutes.**  
**One with fancy engineering gets mechanics falling over themselves to service it.**  
**But a safe, reliable, long-lasting car like a Volvo doesn't normally get the wolf whistles.**  
 Normally, we said.  
 This year, two unusual events have occurred.  
**We've brought out a whole new series of cars, our first since 1966.**  
**And people have started stopping and staring at them.**  
 Even the pump attendant, who sees more cars

than the rest of us see TV, picked the new 244 out for its looks.  
 A mechanic, who's had oil under his nails since he was able to walk, spent an afternoon under the bonnet.  
 A housewife, looking at the car as if it were another woman's home, liked the decor and furniture.  
 Now, it's all very nice to be fashionable for once.  
 But admiration wasn't the only thing we were after.  
 When we re-did the front we were looking for a design that could take the sting out of a 50 mile an hour collision.  
 When we developed the bigger engine and gave it an aluminium head and an overhead camshaft we wanted a car that was gentler on the ears. Easier

on the pocket. More responsive to the foot. And less demanding on the gear changing arm.  
 When we re-designed the seats we were more bothered about how they felt than how they looked.  
 In putting in the much simpler rack and pinion steering, our intention was to take a load off your shoulders.  
 And in opting for a stepped-bore master cylinder our only concern was that you shouldn't have to push harder on the pedal if a brake circuit let you down.  
 So, you see, we haven't changed that much.  
 It's just that, at long last, we look as good as we are.

## The new Volvo 244.

James Constable  
Andrew Mack  
Hudson, Esq.

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GENERAL ELECTION

Manchester gives Mr Powell his most stormy reception yet

By Christopher Warman
Mr Enoch Powell had the stormiest reception of his campaign when he made his second appearance on the anti-Common Market platform of the Get Britain Out campaign in Manchester on Saturday.

No longer the Brighton bellringer, but scorn still bites Hailsham mesmerism lingers on

By Marcel Berlins
They came to see the Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone they remembered from nearly two decades ago, the bellringer of Brighton, the emotional, often wayward but brilliant engineer of the great Conservative revival of the late 1950s.

Tory warning that small farms wrecked by 'wealth tax' will be picked up by state

By Our Political Staff
Labour's proposals, stripped of their carefully vague qualifications, amounted to piling tax on tax in a way calculated to wreck the family farm and the family business.

WEST EUROPE

Police raid strikers in Madrid church

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Oct 6
With 32,000 workers involved in a wave of strikes throughout Spain, police raided a Madrid church this weekend, breaking up a factory workers' meeting and taking 200 people into custody.



Lisbon students obey a Government plea to spend Sunday at work and help with cleaning jobs.

Tempers cool among Rome politicians

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Oct 6
President Leone begins the series of consultations tomorrow from which a new Government should emerge.

Public more cynical on party aims, study says

By Our Political Editor
The ninth in the general election studies sponsored since 1959 by Nuffield College, dealing with the deadlock election of February 28, 1974, is notable for the retreat alike from dogmatic judgment and psephological theory.

Fight for the 39 vital marginals: Part 13

Bury and Radcliffe

Description
This constituency has been marginal in the memory of all concerned in the present contest. In the postwar years it has been held by the Conservatives apart from 1964 to 1970 when Mr David Ensor, a television actor, held it for Labour when there was Liberal intervention.

Assessment
Three of the strongest candidates in personal terms to be found in any of the nine North-West marginal seats are lined up in Bury and Radcliffe.



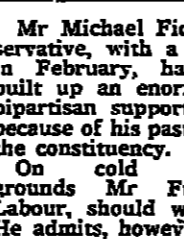
Conservative
Michael Fidler (58), business consultant. Educated at Salford Grammar School and Salford Royal Technical College. Member of Prestwich Council from 1951 to 1963 and mayor in 1957.



Labour
Frank White (34), industrial relations adviser to large company in Trafford Park, Manchester. Member of Bolton Borough Council for 10 years, magistrate for six, and a member of Greater Manchester Metropolitan County Council. Married with three children.



Liberal
Anthony Benson (44), was member of Tooting Urban District Council for three years. Primary school manager and trustee of local Methodist church. Managing director of small textile dyeing and finishing firm and member of British Textile Employers' Association, British Man-Made Fibres Council, and of a European organization for firms involved in dyeing and printing of textiles. Married with four daughters.



Mr Michael Fidler, the Conservative, with a 345 majority in February has deservedly built up an enormous bipartisan support for himself because of his pastoral work for the constituency.



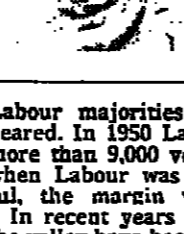
Liberal
Richard Wainwright (56), chartered accountant, won seat in 1966 after contesting it in 1964. He was elected to Labour in 1970 and regained the seat in February. Chief Liberal Parliamentary spokesman on economic and industrial affairs, 1966 to 1970. Educated at Shrewsbury School and Clare College, Cambridge. Liberal spokesman on trade and industry.



Labour
David Clark (35), university lecturer, won seat for Labour in 1970. Vice-chairman of Parliamentary Labour Party environment group, and secretary of all-party wool, textile group. Contested Manchester, Withington, in 1966. Educated at Windermere Grammar School and Manchester University, president of students' union, 1963 to 1964.



Conservative
Kenneth Davy (33), financial consultant. Contested Colne Valley in 1970 and last February. Member, Huddersfield Conservative Association, Huddersfield councillor. Married, with three daughters.



Mr Clark, who won the seat for Labour in 1970, has built up a personal following, extremely important in a constituency which seems to vote for personalities rather than parties.

Colne Valley

Description
It is generally accepted that the literary epic The Crowthors of Bankdam, now being serialized for Yorkshire housewives by BBC Radio Leeds, is set in the Colne Valley. Its abrasive characters, fighting for weaving contracts, introducing new looms, and generally wheeling and dealing are not all that far removed from present-day industrial life.

Assessment
In the past 10 years the results for Colne Valley read: 1964, Labour elected; 1966, Liberal elected; 1970, Labour elected; 1974, Liberal elected. But the Liberals, led by Mr Richard Wainwright, who slipped in with a 719 majority in February, would clearly be affronted if it were suggested that this month it was Labour's turn.

Mr Brezhnev champions détente

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, Oct 6
Mr Leonid Brezhnev gave the green light today for a continuation of the détente policy and for further concrete steps in the development of relations between Moscow and Bonn.

Mr Brezhnev stated that the cooperation of West Germany with the socialist countries was generally noticed with satisfaction.

that the forthcoming negotiations will lead to further concrete steps in the development of mutually advantageous co-operation.

NW Europe told to adopt flexible farming policy

From Our Correspondent
Geneva
Flexible production policies in agriculture are advocated for north-western European countries by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) which is holding its European regional conference this week at Lausanne.

accelerating inflation. On this the FAO says that the margin for price increases, which would not contribute to inflation, would not be inhibited by demand for some commodities, seems nearly exhausted in many countries.

Dynamite ship explodes after direct hit

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 6
The French naval escort vessel Champanois today shelled and sank the abandoned 420-ton Cyprus cargo ship Ammersee, which had been drifting near the Channel Islands with a dangerous cargo of 150 tons of dynamite on board.

مكتبة الأحرار

OVERSEAS

# Dr Kissinger acknowledges that he accepted a gift of £22,000 from Mr Rockefeller

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Oct 6

Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, has confirmed that he received \$50,000 (£22,000) as a farewell gift from Mr Nelson Rockefeller for whom he worked before he joined the White House staff in 1969. Mr Rockefeller, the Vice-President designate, has likewise confirmed the gift, denying that there was any impropriety.

The matter would be unremarkable for a man of Mr Rockefeller's immense wealth were it not for Watergate and the fact that it was the Washington Post that forced the disclosure.

Given the meticulous scrutiny which Congress is submitting to Mr Rockefeller's affairs and finances, the disclosure of such a gift is inevitable.

It is remarkable that Mr Rockefeller has learnt so little from recent events that he chose to come forth with the information while testifying in person last month. He could have preempted newspaper disclosure, but he did not.

In addition, the Washington Post revealed that he gave \$6,000 to a convicted former Republican state chairman and undisclosed sum to the present chairman of the port authority of New York and New

Jersey. At the time of the gifts Mr Rockefeller was Governor of New York.

Dr Kissinger, in his statement, said the gift was offered by Mr Rockefeller "because of their association for almost 15 years." Before accepting the money he had discussed it with Mr Nixon. He had then put it in trust for his two children, he said.

Through a spokesman, Mr Rockefeller said he had made many gifts to individuals as well as institutions over the years. A letter of January 17, 1969, to Dr Kissinger spoke of Mr Rockefeller's "appreciation for the work you have done in service to the people of this country." At that time Dr Kissinger had never held an official post, but was a professor at Harvard University who also worked as foreign policy adviser in Mr Rockefeller's personal organization.

A spokesman said Mr Rockefeller also paid gift tax "so the gift was taxed twice."

The question of the gifts is to be raised further at a closed meeting of the Senate rules committee which is handling Mr Rockefeller's nomination. It is not expected to delay the nomination further.

Dr Kissinger is to hold his first news conference tomorrow since President Ford took

office. Many of the questions are expected to centre on the bruising reception he and his works have been getting lately in Congress.

Our Athens correspondent writes: Dr Kissinger will visit Ankara this week to seek a way out of the impasse in the Cyprus crisis.

Diplomatic sources say he will go to Turkey on October 11, in the course of a tour of the Middle East, and also make a stop in Moscow to seek the agreement of the Soviet leadership for the resolution of the Cyprus dispute. He is not expected to stop in Athens.

The objective of the Secretary of State's visit to Ankara is to see what concession Turkey is willing to make in order to demonstrate to the Greeks a willingness to deal with the Cyprus problem by negotiation.

A key point is the future of the refugees. If the Turks were to allow the 30,000 Greek Cypriots who fled Famagusta to return to their homes, Ankara would be in a position to press its demands that Turkish Cypriots be allowed to settle in the northern sector of the island.

The diplomatic sources said that if there were a breakthrough leading to negotiations, Athens would be willing to approve a confederate system in Cyprus.



President Ford congratulates his daughter Susan, who is 17, after she took the place of Mrs Ford at a White House dinner party.

# Egypt shows its might to recall Suez feat

From Our Correspondent Cairo, Oct 6

Egypt today displayed its military might at a parade marking the first anniversary of the October war with Israel.

President Sadat, in the uniform of the supreme commander of the armed forces, took the salute at the two-hour parade attended by thousands of cheering people who proudly recalled how their forces crossed the Suez Canal and stormed Israel's Barlev line.

The President drove into the parade grounds, at Nasser Stadium on the outskirts of Cairo, accompanied in an open car by Field Marshal Ahmed Ismail, the War Minister.

The vast stadium echoed with thunderous cheers while the President smiled and waved both arms to the thousands of spectators packed there since the early hours.

Today's display was the peak of a week of festivities to celebrate the first anniversary of "the great crossing" of the Suez Canal, which, for the Egyptians, has erased the humiliation of the defeat of 1967.

In a speech before the start of the parade, Marshal Ismail said the war had shattered the myth of Israel's invincibility. Israel's deterrent strategy had collapsed and the Arabs' military capability emerged as an undisputable fact.

The War Minister said there had been no interruption in training, armament and development programmes since the ceasefire, and the Egyptian forces were now better off in equipment and more efficient than last October.

"If fighting is resumed we have complete confidence and faith that we shall wrest a greater victory", he said.

Marshal Ismail presented Mr Sadat with the Sinaï Medal, the highest military decoration, "in gratitude for his efforts which led to the October victory".

After Marshal Ismail's speech, the parade began with banner bearers followed by formations of the military, air and naval

academies. Taken units of soldiers from the three services filed past.

The crowds roared when a formation of shock troops marched by. The Egyptians admire their shock troops as the vanguard dropped into Sinai during the war to work behind Israel lines and cause confusion.

Columns of heavy Russian-made tanks, including amphibious types, armour and other mechanized units rumbled before the presidential stand.

Squadrons of MiG 21 fighter bombers, Sukhoi 75 and Antonov transport aircraft zoomed overhead.

Units of surface-to-aircraft and Sam 6 missiles, anti-aircraft rockets and various types of anti-tank missiles were also on display.

A number of Israeli tanks, captured during the war, were slowly driven with their guns trained down.

The commentator remarked: "These are the weapons of the enemy who thought his forces were beyond the reach of the Arabs."

On the presidential stand, President Sadat was flanked by Marshal Ismail on the left and Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestinian leader, on the right.

Damascus, Oct 6.—MiG 23 aircraft appeared for the first time in Syrian skies today swooping over Damascus where thousands of demonstrators turned out to mark the first anniversary of the October war.

The aircraft, delivered by the Soviet Union in a huge arm-build-up after the conflict, are the most advanced aircraft in Syria's arsenal.

Placard-carrying marchers paraded through the city streets in support of President Assad and the "heroes of Syria" who fought in the 18-day war.

President Assad laid wreaths at the Martyrs' Cemetery on the graves of the fallen. The country came to a complete standstill at 2 pm when citizens bowed their heads in memory of those killed.—UPI.

# More tremors as Peru mourns victims

From Michael Knipe Addis Ababa, Oct 6

Tension and some violence has developed in rural Ethiopia between landlords and tenants in the wake of the coup which replaced Haile Selassie's imperial regime by a provisional military Government.

The new Government is committed to introducing effective land reform measures and this has had an unsettling effect in the countryside, which has been bound for centuries to a feudal system of land tenure.

Landlords, nervous of losing their land, have evicted tenants, while some tenants have taken the change of government as a signal to stop paying rent, even though the Government has emphasized that rent should be paid as before at least until reform proposals have been finalized and adopted.

In several communities secondary school pupils have stayed away from classes, and in the town of Kambata, and in the 150 miles south of Addis Ababa, five or six people—mostly tenants apparently—have died in separate disputes, according to reliable sources.

At Ada Wageda, 24 miles south of Addis Ababa, landlord-

# Fear of land reform brings tension to rural Ethiopia

tenant relations have been tackled in a more amicable manner at an agricultural seminar, which cast an illuminating light on rural attitudes.

Tenants regretted that the traditional system of share-cropping, whereby tenants gave one-third or so of their produce to their landlord, had been replaced in many instances by a contractual relationship.

One tenant pointed out that under the share-cropping system both landlords and tenants either benefited or lost "depending on nature's generosity". But the contract system put pressure on the tenant. He was obliged to pay a given sum of money regardless of how his crop fared.

In most provinces of Ethiopia more than 50 per cent of the land is tilled by tenants rather than owners, and they have to pay from 50 to 75 per cent of their produce to their landlords.

A landlord said that traditional relations were waning and, however bad they were, they at least had the advantage of maintaining trust and sympathy. "We used to share our problems and difficulties," said one landlord. Now all that prevailed was lack of confidence and suspicion.

# Rent rise closes Dempsey bar

New York, Oct 6.—One of the landmarks of Broadway, the restaurant and bar run by Jack Dempsey, the former world heavyweight boxing champion, closed tonight because of a steep rent increase by the property's London owners.

# Overwhelming vote for new constitution in Thailand

From Our Correspondent Bangkok, Oct 6

Thailand's draft constitution was passed overwhelmingly, 280 votes to six, at its third reading in the National Assembly yesterday. The powerful National Students Centre of Thailand (NSCT) had called off its projected protests, saying it would seek to have the constitution amended after its promulgation some time this week.

The students have been calling for four important amendments—a lowering of the minimum age for candidates in the coming general elections from 25 years to 23; a lowering of the voting age from 20 to 18; a unicameral legislature instead of a system under which the Upper House is appointed by the King; and finally, a clause calling for parliamentary approval before foreign troops could be stationed on Thai soil or before Thai troops could be sent outside the country.

Mr Sanya Dharmasakti, the

Prime Minister, promised student leaders to introduce amendments speedily if the National Assembly rejected the constitution at its third reading. This it conspicuously did not do.

Observers believe that the students' attempt to interfere with the Assembly procedure was responsible for yesterday's massive vote in favour, despite the fact that many Assemblymen agree with some or all of the student demands. There was a fear that the draft constitution—Thailand's tenth in 42 years—would be subject to interminable delays and pressure from other groups should the Assembly reject it after nearly a year of preparation. It differed from past draft constitutions in that it was not drafted under the influence of a military government.

There are a number of Bills to be considered by the National Assembly before general elections can be held—including the election Bill itself.

# Long leftist Chilean leader dies during gun fight

Santiago, Oct 6.—Armed opposition to Chile's military government may have been crippled for months by the death of a guerrilla leader in a gun battle yesterday, the security forces believe.

Miguel Enriquez, aged 33, died during a two-hour gun battle in a suburb of Santiago. He was shot with him was badly wounded and taken to hospital, where he died following ideological differences laid down by Mao Tse-tung and Fidel Castro, Enriquez, a doctor in private life, was for the military junta which overthrew President Alessandri last year.

The MIR was held responsible for sporadic violence shortly after the coup, but had appeared dormant until last Tuesday when the police blamed it for a bank robbery.

On Friday a group believed to be MIR members opened fire on a police attempting to search their car.

Prime Minister, promised student leaders to introduce amendments speedily if the National Assembly rejected the constitution at its third reading. This it conspicuously did not do.

# 'Fallen' town not taken yet

Saigon, Oct 6.—Government troops have abandoned the strategic garrison town of Duong Nghien on the edge of South Vietnam's Central Highlands.

Communist forces have as yet made no apparent move to occupy it, military sources said today. Some 400 Government soldiers are still positioned close to the town but there has been no report on its 2,000 civilians.—Reuter.

# Poles applaud Princess

Warsaw, Oct 6.—Princess Alexandra, the first member of the British Royal Family to pay an official visit to a Warsaw Pact country, today toured Cracow.

The Princess and her husband, Mr Angus Ogilvy, were applauded by groups of up to 100 people as they visited the Renaissance royal castle and Gothic cathedral. She later laid a wreath at the graves of Commonwealth servicemen.

# LONGER CREDIT FREE

Ever since Mr. Barber declared in his Budget speech that he would allow the £ to float rather than return to the miseries of 'stop-go'—and then did so, it has been obvious that the present boom would take place—at least in Britain's main export, engineering. Most engineering firms have order books full for many months ahead but this healthy state is ignored by most economic 'experts'.

Unfortunately the free floating of sterling has been prevented in part by the determined action of the Bank of England to support sterling by raising 'Bank Rate' to ridiculous heights—rates which other banks are forced to follow.

Not only has this curbed exports but it allows imports at a price which encourages them—the prime cause of the adverse balance of payments.

Furthermore investors are now able to earn 12% on deposit in a bank whereas price controls attempt to limit industry's returns to half as much. Banks then re-lend at still higher rates—a substantial contribution to inflation.

Naturally shares become unattractive, bank profits soar, the stock market falls and in doing so sends out ripples of panic into the high street. Private buying is delayed and unemployment starts to rise. This is not an economic crisis but a quite unwarranted crisis in confidence of the ordinary person.

## FIRST TREND REVERSAL

This Company believes there must be a drastic reduction in 'Bank Rate' to promote a return in confidence. Actions speak louder than words and as their own modest contribution this Company will until further notice extend its credit terms, without extra charge to the usual approved accounts, from four weeks to five weeks—25% increase.

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OVERSEAS

Cyprus church in chaos as rival bishops reflect political divisions in their own squabbling

From Paul Martin Nicosia, Oct 6 One of the great ironies of the Cyprus crisis is a result of the turmoil through which the country has passed is the future of the church. The most powerful single institution in the island, it now finds itself in chaos. Its elected spiritual leader, Archbishop Makarios, is in exile, it is split into two rival synods and it has become a tragic reflection of the political divisions of the Greek Cypriots. The Archbishopric, in the centre of Nicosia, is shell-holed and blackened as a result of the coup against the Archbishop. The once powerful Kyrenia see has been obliterated by the Turkish invasion. Its lands in Turkish hands and its people scattered. The Paphos and Kitium sees are still in dispute, with rival factions going their own way. So much so that after the Turkish invasion the rebel Bishop of Kitium, who had been unfrocked by Archbishop Makarios but reinstated by the coup leaders, declared: "We four (meaning Archbishop Makarios and the three rebels) are to blame for what has happened. We should all be lined up in Metaxas Square and face a firing squad."

He replaced them with six new bishops, dividing the sees into two for administrative reasons. The three rebels became the focus for the anti-Makarios campaign waged by General George Grivas. The right-wing opposition ignored the Archbishop's unfrocking of the bishops and rallied round them. Archbishop Makarios was referred to as 'Mr Muskoskosis' by name by opposition newspapers. Only a court order restrained them. Although the dispute seriously rocked the church, the Archbishop did come out on top. Then came the coup against him. One of the first acts of the putschists was to oust the six bishops appointed by Archbishop Makarios and to install the three rebels. Every effort was made to blacken the name of Makarios and the right wing wasted no time in digging up alleged sexual indiscretions of the Archbishop and those in the church hierarchy who supported him. However, there was another change when the Turkish invasion came. In Paphos, the seat of the senior bishop, the rebel Bishop Yennadios was forced to vacate the bishopric in the face of demonstrations by angry Makarios followers. Paphos is a traditional centre of Makarios support. Even in Larauca, the seat of the Kitium see and an Eoka stronghold, the pro-Makarios church council stood against the return of the rebel bishop. Finally, the bishop had to resign two armed bandits to seize church funds and documents. After Bishop Yennadios moved from Paphos to Nicosia, he installed himself in the Archbishopric from which the Archbishop used to direct affairs of state and church. However, he was soon ordered to leave because of pressure from the Makarios block. They maintained that the Archbishop remained the elected leader of the church and that while he

lived that leadership could not be disputed. As it is, the rift within the church hampers the performance of the most fundamental church functions. In churches still loyal to the Archbishop the normal custom is to pray first for the Archbishop and then for the local bishop who is followed. In those where Eoka-B dictates matters, prayers for the Archbishop have been abolished and only the rebel bishops are prayed for. Among the clerics the problem is more delicate. At the Makheras monastery, for example, the monks are divided on the Makarios issue. So they held a meeting and voted that for the moment they will pray only for the abbot. The Archbishop does enjoy wide popular following as spiritual leader. He is regarded as scholar and even casts his spiritual net farther than the shores of Cyprus. He was regarded by his supporters as the hope for the entire Orthodox world. After all, the church in Greece had been reduced to virtual impotence by the recent political upheavals. The Archbishop himself played the role of the evangelist of old. He travelled widely, visiting churches in Moscow and baptizing 10,000 babies in Kenya. Many Greek Orthodox children in Kenya and the Seychelles have taken the name Makarios. In Cyprus there are few. Clearly, the church is worried about the future. The mess into which it has got itself has caused widespread dissatisfaction among the faithful. However, there is no easy solution. Even if the Archbishop and the rebel camp buried the hatchet the problem would not be solved. Something would have to be done about the six new bishops created by Archbishop Makarios. And even if the problem were solved there is no doubt whatsoever that the church will have lost much of its influence.

Concern at political pressures on press

Hongkong, Oct 6.—The Commonwealth Press Union (CPU) yesterday expressed concern at growing government and trade union pressure on newspapers. The CPU, whose members represent some 600 media outlets in more than 30 Commonwealth countries, also reiterated its stand in support of press freedom. The policy statements were made in a resolution unanimously approved at the closing session of the CPU's four-day twelfth quadrennial conference here on the theme "Presses under pressure". Sir William Barnetson, the CPU chairman, recalled in his closing speech a remark to the conference by Lord Shawcross, chairman of the Press Council in Britain, that press freedom was "a leader of the world". As such it needed careful cultivation, said Sir William, who is also chairman of the board of Reuters. The resolution on press freedom said the conference was "concerned by reports from members of increasing pressures on newspapers from a variety of quarters, including governmental, trade union and so-called activist movements, designed to exercise a form of censorship." It reaffirms its view that the best interests of a community are served by newspapers, the editors of which are unrestricted in their freedom to seek, receive and impart truthful information and ideas, within the limits prescribed by morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society. The CPU also said that newspaper shortages and large price increases threaten the free flow of many newspapers throughout the Commonwealth. In a resolution described by one Indian delegate as too diluted and falling short of the expectations of developing countries, the union said it hoped larger users and newspaper producers could cooperate in ensuring adequate supplies to all publishers at an equitable price. Lord Astor of Hever, the CPU president, praised the organization's work in defence of press freedom, and paid high tribute to the keynote speech by Lord Shawcross, who headed the Royal Commission on the British Press in 1961-62. Lord Shawcross had called for a fighting defence of press freedom in Britain before bodies set up by the Labour Government to study broadcasting and the press.—Reuter.

The thousands of children we never even notice

Chinese children are invisible. It is a trick they learned from their parents and is their way of coping with a bewildering, alien, most incomprehensible society. The rules of the Chinese community in Britain are unwritten but unequivocal—keep your head down, make no trouble and they will not even notice you are here. Keep a low profile and there will be no antagonism, things will run smoothly. It seems to work. British people buy their take-away meals with convenient regularity. But they never take in the world on the other side of the stainless steel barrier. There is a negative, almost evasive, blankness in our attitudes. We do not really see anyone at all. But the Chinese are here, and Chinese children do arrive in vast numbers every week. The exact tally is hard to calculate—some children make a two-hop entry and others are registered as British (born here), sent home for "discipline" and reenter at 14 or 15 years old. But more Chinese children are now entering this country—and will be for the next 10 years—than children from any other country. It is hardly surprising Hongkong is bursting at the seams. More than four million people are stacked and packed into its few square miles of rocky, infertile territory, perched precariously on the edge of the massive Chinese mainland. Half the population is under 16 years old. Last year, more than 3,000 of them arrived in Britain to join parents. There will be more this year. In the meantime, what are we doing for the Chinese children who are here? The answer is very little. There are discussions on West Indian problems, and teaching techniques for Indian sub-continent children. Community relations officers, teachers and special language centres have these immigrant concentrates taped. Chinese children are left out. They are simply not acknowledged by educationists or sociologists. Worst of all, they are ignored by British society.

Chinese children are desperately isolated. They are thinly scattered across the country (there is just as likely to be a chop suey bar or a chippy or a take-away in Elland or Bognor Regis or Rickmansworth, as in any big city). Often the Chinese family is the only immigrant family in the small town or village—the Chinese child is the only strange face at the local school. A teacher often thinks he is facing a small temporary and insoluble problem which (if ignored firmly enough) will go away. The Chinese child sits out in British classrooms. He cannot communicate and schools are too busy, too preoccupied, and too unaware to try to communicate with him. Most teachers have absolutely no idea what language the Chinese child speaks or about the special techniques of teaching English to this particularly complex language group. Over-specialization in English language teaching has herded the experts into the language centres of dense immigrant areas. The everyday class teacher has little idea how to deal with the challenge of one bewildered Cantonese or Mandarin speaking child. Educational shunters have been pulled down on the language difficulties of Ching Ting, who is nine and lives in Barnsley, says through an interpreter that her ambition is to have just one English friend. Kwok Wai is eight. He comes home to a bare and empty flat because his parents are working late in his uncle's chippy. Kwok Wai has nothing to do in the evening except read old Chinese comics; he has no English friends and no compatriots. Yun Sheng dare not go to school. His classmates will not play with him because they have never seen a 10-year-old like him. And he cannot explain who he is because he has no English. Yun Sheng want to be a football goalkeeper when he grows up, but he has to practise on his own.

Chinese children. Life is confusing, lonely and often deeply depressing. For children with no English and no hope of being taught any, school is a defeating process. Chinese children are obedient and sensitive. In the face of such colossal difficulties they are likely to despair, even when they are highly intelligent. Their passivity makes them natural targets for bullying; their conventional schooling and a home life full of deference for age and authority makes the rowdiness of British schools into an impossibly frightening experience. Like watching a speeded up film without the benefit of an explanatory soundtrack. We need to notice Chinese children. They need special help. We ignore their existence at a high price—there are bound to be more of them; no one is going home. However alien their strange faces may look in our little English towns, they are citizens of tomorrow's British world. They are going to be here in increasing numbers. There is something absurd in spending months of school time, organizing trips to the British Museum Exhibition of Chinese Culture, while Chinese children drop out through utter frustration, give up school because of simple unhappiness or else spend the day working the take-away shop. Chinese children are heirs to one of the world's greatest cultures; they have a vast amount to contribute to our schools. Instead of hoping they will go away, or pretending that they're not really here at all, we could be using the novelty and the vigour and the intellect of Chinese children to enrich the school experience. Chinese children deserve a better future than the one that now looms before them. If we offer them nothing, the wastage will be a criminal one. ● The report Chinese Children by Brian Jackson and Anne Garvey is published today by Cambridge Educational Development Trust. Anne Garvey

Greece appeals for international action

Athens, Oct 6.—Mr George Mavros, the Greek Foreign Minister, last night called for international action to settle the Cyprus crisis. Outlining his Government's foreign policy in a television and radio address, he said: "The problem of Cyprus is not a question between Greece and Turkey. It is an international matter and the survival of all the postwar international organizations, and, I would say, also that of the western civilization, depends on its settlement." He said Cyprus, a small, unarmed, independent and non-aligned state, had become the object of "the barbarian attack of a strong neighbour and lost its independence". He continued: "What is happening in Cyprus has only two precedents in our century: The course of Fascism in

Ethiopia and that of Nazism towards Czechoslovakia." Mr Mavros said that the Cyprus crisis had proved the total failure of all international organizations. Greece had withdrawn from the Nato military alliance. When a defensive alliance is unable to prevent an armed conflict between two of its members, how can it then protect them against the attack of a third party?" he asked. "We by no means changed the orientation of our foreign policy after our withdrawal from Nato. We remain in the western world, and, more particularly, in the European area out of which we cannot live."

Turkish lira would be established as legal currency alongside the Cyprus pound and the Turkish Cypriot community would maintain its own radio and television services. The maintenance of agricultural properties in Turkish occupied zones was receiving priority in the efforts to restore normal life after the recent war. Turkish Cypriot office workers have been conscripted to work on farms and orchards previously owned by Greek Cypriots, who fled from northern Cyprus when it was occupied by the Turkish Army. The office workers must spend up to two days a week tending orange and lemon groves. Agricultural exports worth millions of pounds, mainly oranges, lemons and potatoes, have been lost since the Turkish invasion in July.—Reuter.

World chess draw

Moscow, Oct 6.—Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi yesterday agreed on a draw in the adjourned ninth game of their chess match to decide who will face Bobby Fischer for the world title. Karpov still leads 2-0.—Reuter.

12,000 warriors engaged in Papua battle

Port Moresby, Oct 6.—Fighting between 12,000 warriors broke out again today in the troubled highlands of Papua-New Guinea as the authorities moved in to stop the biggest clash in recent years. Police reports from the Chimbu district said that a third warrior had died as the clash went on between a joint war party from the Yare, Dom and Briandi clans, and the Nuanetsi tribe. A police mobile squad, sent to the remote outstation at Naragaima, about 250 miles north-west of Port Moresby, tried to separate two lines of warriors this morning, but fighting broke out on another front.—Reuter.

Pakistan Opposition leaders accused

From Our Correspondent Rawalpindi, Oct 6 The Government has accused Mr Abdul Wali Khan, Leader of the Opposition in the Pakistan National Assembly, and another opposition leader, of attempting to undermine the constitution and the loyalty of Pakistan's armed forces. Mr Hafiz Pirzada, federal Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs, said yesterday that proposed interviews by Mr Wali Khan and other opposition leaders, belonging to the United Democratic Front (UDF) with foreign envoys in Rawalpindi to air their views on the Baluchistan situation would be a violation of "international norms". He hoped the envoys would not receive opposition delegations. He was commenting on the

decision of the UDF to write to the secretaries general of the United Nations and the Islamic Secretariat and chiefs of the three armed services in Pakistan seeking their intervention in Baluchistan. In letters to the chiefs of the army, air force and navy, Mr Pirzada, said that amounted to subverting the loyalty of the armed forces, which were subordinate to the federal Government and were debarred from acting independently of its authority. Mr Pirzada hinted that legal action might be taken against Mr Wali Khan whom he described as "his master's voice", meaning that he reflected the views of President Daud of Afghanistan on Baluchistan. The law provided for stringent punishment for those guilty of subverting the constitution, he said. Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister, in letters to the United Nations Secretary General and the Secretary General of the Islamic Secretariat has also charged President Daud of instigating trouble in Baluchistan. Mr Bhutto was replying to President Daud's allegations of aggression by the Pakistani Government against the Baluchis and Pathans in Pakistan. Mr Bhutto said that if, as President Daud claimed, there was a threat to peace and security in the region, this arose from Afghanistan's continued interference in Pakistan's internal affairs and its violation of the basic United Nations principles concerning respect for the territorial integrity of states.



Fear is the most dangerous aspect of breast cancer

The clinical detail of the press coverage of Mrs Betty Ford's operation for removal of her breast may have surprised women on this side of the Atlantic, but Americans are much less inhibited than us in talking about cancer. There are more than 30,000 operations for breast cancer alone each year in Britain, and more than 10,000 deaths, yet though one woman in every 17 in the population develops the condition the attitude of many still seems to be that "it can't happen to me". Far too often still women come to their doctors months after finding a lump in the breast, though by now everyone knows the importance of early treatment. Part of the explanation for this delay is fear that treatment will mean removal of the breast. In many cases, however, this will not be necessary if an operation is done early enough; and surgeons are now experimenting with new methods of removal of early tumours that leave no obvious trace of the operation. Breast cancer is a dangerous illness because while still small the tumour may seed itself in other parts of the body such as the bones of the spine. The reason that surgeons remove the whole breast is that they hope to prevent recurrence of the tumour from any seeds that may have been spreading in the breast tissue. The first line of defence beyond the breast against this spread are the lymph nodes, bean-shaped rubbery glands found under the arm (and also in the groins, the neck, and many other parts of the body). These lymph nodes under the arm often do trap cells spreading from a breast tumour, and for that reason the standard operation for breast

cancer also includes either removal of those glands along with the breast or treatment of the region after operation by radiotherapy. More recently, however, some surgeons have argued that in early cases—when the tumour is still small and there is no evidence of any spread to the lymph nodes—the traditional, massive operation is unnecessary. Good results have been obtained by simply removing the tumour with no more than an inch or so of surrounding breast tissue. In favourable cases—so called stage I tumours—such a simple procedure can achieve survival rates of 80 per cent or better measured five years after the operation; but comparison of the results of these alternative operations is still in progress, and the big, radical operation still has its advocates. A newer variant on the simple operation adds to it remodelling of the breast using a silicone implant. Silicone has been used widely in North America in operations by plastic surgeons to restore the shape of sagging breasts in topless waitresses and to increase the size of the breasts in flat-chested women. This experience is now being used to provide women with an internal replacement for the portion of the breast removed by a cancer surgeon. At present this procedure is still under trial; surgeons have not yet agreed whether the implant should be inserted at the time of the first operation, or a few days later, or after a delay of some months. However, there seems a good prospect that the treatment will prove safe and reliable in selected cases and that some women at least will be spared the distress sometimes caused by conventional surgery. This sort of approach will be possible only in early cases of breast cancer,

however, and it adds further emphasis to the need for women to get treatment as soon as possible. The publicity given to Mrs Ford's operation has apparently led to many more women going to breast screening clinics in the United States. These combine physical examination of the breast with tests using X-rays, ultrasound, and thermography. In Britain the Department of Health takes the view that breast clinics have yet to prove their value, so there are only a handful of experimental units within the NHS—but BUPA does offer breast-screening to private patients at its medical centre in London (Webb House, 210 Pentonville Road, London, N1. Telephone: 01-278 4651). Many more early cases of breast cancer could be detected and treated successfully if women could be persuaded to learn how to examine themselves. This is best done just after a menstrual period. The breasts should first be examined in the looking glass for any changes in appearance, particularly any change in the region of the nipple. Then lying on her back a woman should examine each breast in turn, using the flats of the fingers, and taking each of the four quadrants in turn. Then—and this is a crucial factor—any woman finding a lump or anything else unusual should see her doctor. No matter how busy he may seem he will always find time for a possible lump in the breast—even though many turn out to be no reason for alarm. ● Women who have had an operation for breast cancer can get information on practical problems from the Mastectomy Association, 1 Colworth Road, Croydon CR0 7AD. Dr Tony Smith Our Medical Correspondent

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Whereabouts of Chairman Mao kept secret

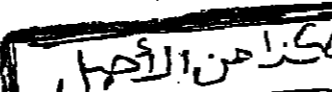
From David Bonavia Peking, Oct 6 The Chinese authorities continue to impose strict secrecy regarding the whereabouts of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Members of a delegation accompanying President Bongo of Gabon, some of whom yesterday met Chairman Mao, tonight refused to answer any questions about the location of the meeting. It is not clear whether they themselves did not know or whether their Chinese hosts had asked them not to disclose this information. Chairman Mao has apparently been absent from Peking for more than two months but has meanwhile met several foreign leaders and was today pictured

in newspapers meeting the Gabon delegation against a backdrop of a curfew. Diplomats speculate that recent meetings may have taken place either in the seaside resort of Peitsho, near Peking, or in the southern city of Hangchow or both. Chinese officials are playing down the illness of Mr Chou En-Lai, the Prime Minister, who is said to be undergoing hospital treatment despite his appearance at the grand reception on the eve of the October 1 anniversary celebrations. President Bongo said at a farewell banquet in Peking tonight that he had had talks with Mr Chou as well as Chairman Mao.

Krishna Menon tributes

From Michael Hornsby Delhi, Oct 6 Tribute poured in from all over India today to Mr V. K. Krishna Menon, the architect with Mr Nehru of India's policy of non-alignment, who died at the age of 78 in a Delhi hospital early today after a heart attack. President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed said that India had "lost an eminent statesman and a great patriot". Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, said that with Mr Menon's

death "a volcano is extinct". Both Mr Ahmed and Mrs Gandhi were among the Government leaders and friends who came to pay their last respects and place wreaths at the former Defence Minister's Delhi residence. The mourners included Sir Michael Walker, the British High Commissioner, who left a wreath with a message expressing "deep sympathy". Mr Menon spent nearly 30 years of his life in Britain. Obituary, page 14







SPORT

Racing

Allez France in exceptional triumph

From Michael Phillips Racing Correspondent Paris, Oct 6

Allez France, that queen of fillies, finally realized her owner, Dame Widenstein's ambition when she won the Prix de la Triomphe at Longchamp today. This Mr Widenstein told me afterwards "is undoubtedly the happiest day of my life. Seeing her win has been the greatest joy to me but I hope that we will be back here again next year."

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Longchamp results

Table of race results from Longchamp including Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, Prix de la Forêt de St. Mandé, and others.

Thomas rides import in Ascot race

William Wightman has engaged Myrdin Thomas to ride import in the £5,000 Bovis Stakes at Ascot on Saturday. Also in the line-up will be Taciturn (G. Starkey), Wrens (B. Taylor), Baldon (A. Murray), Street Light (W. Carson) and September Slay (D. Cullen).

Simpson reported to Turf Club

Alan Simpson was reported to the stewards of the Irish Turf Club after his mount Nuthack had dehed with Mezzofanti in the first division of the Yeomanstown Stakes at Phoenix Park.

Beasley retires

Bobby Beasley, the 39-year-old National Hunt jockey, has retired. "I'll be handling in my licence tomorrow and I'll never ride in public again," he said last night at his farm in Co. Wexford.

Newmarket sales are well down on 1973

As expected both the aggregate and the average price of horses sold at Newmarket on Saturday were well down on last year's figures.

Wolverhampton programme

Table of race programmes for Wolverhampton including 1.45 Bushbury Maiden Plate and 2.15 Oldbury Handicap.

Newmarket results

Table of race results from Newmarket including 2.0 Pinkie Selling Handicap and 2.30 Bargeouge Nursery Handicap.

Edinburgh programme

Table of race programmes for Edinburgh including 2.0 Pinkie Selling Handicap and 3.30 Bass Rock Plate.

Haydock Park

Table of race programmes for Haydock Park including 1.45 Law of the Land and 2.15 Southwell Handicap.

Kelso

Table of race programmes for Kelso including 2.30 Stewards Stakes and 3.30 Stewards Handicap.

Towcester

Table of race programmes for Towcester including 2.15 Colles Duette and 3.30 Capens.

Edinburgh selections

Table of race selections for Edinburgh including 2.0 Pinkie Selling Handicap and 3.30 Bass Rock Plate.

Wolverhampton selections

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Rugby Union

Tongans suffer from own recklessness

By Peter West Rugby Correspondent

England's Under-23s rugby team could not quite, against the Tongans, reach the total annihilation of the second half. The Under-23s won a distinctly bruising contest by four goals, four penalty goals and a try, and their captain, Peter Phillips, was a blinder, kicked exactly half of their points. The exercise may give Scotland pause for thought.



Warfield goes over for a try.

At number eight, sought to get things done constructively. His goal was fazed about like a quib, but the passing was characteristically unreliable and the only try managed came from a scrum made when the captain and scrum half put in Hala by the flag.

Referees facing up to their responsibilities

By Richard Streeton

Coventry are taking a little longer than usual to achieve cohesion and maximum effectiveness this season though it is only a matter of time before the pieces fall into place. Against Leicester at Coundon Road on Saturday Coventry still overcame the loss of Hoie's services at full forward.

Two Wrights find themselves in the wrong

For the first time in living memory two players were sent off at Franklin's Gardens during the match between Northampton and London Scottish.

The referee K. Lockerie (Northampton) sent off Geoffrey Wright (Northampton) and Ron Wright (London Scottish). Immediately afterwards, Northampton's captain Ian Wright kicked his third penalty to give his side a 13-12 victory.

Ripley cannot return too soon for Rosslyn Park

By Michael Hardy

With no prognostications about next Thursday's superior events, is a summary of what happened at Rosslyn Park on Saturday. Headingley, making a much more auspicious visit to London than a fortnight ago when they drew with the second team, Rosslyn Park by three goals and a try (22 points) to two penalty goals (6).

Ironmonger takes hard line and makes Peters pay

By Peter Marson

Wassps led at half-time by 12 points and it was not until the front of the posts and after Cambridge had followed a kick ahead that a cry of protest was heard from loose play some 30 yards out dropped a goal.

Edinburgh selections

Table of race selections for Edinburgh including 2.0 Pinkie Selling Handicap and 3.30 Bass Rock Plate.

Edinburgh selections continued with various race details and names.

SPORT

Golf Gallacher improves his image

By Peter Ryds

Bernard Gallacher, by his play-off victory in the Dunlop Masters, will have raised himself, perhaps more than he realises in the public esteem. For too long perhaps he was considered a good player whose name was known to those who were into the game. He has been labelled a booker whose fantastic first season in 1969 when he won the order of merit proved an unimpressive amount to his contemporaries.

come so near to winning after that. That fitness will be the strongest card in his hand this coming week when he defends his title in the Piccadilly world matchplay tournament in 36-hole matches over Westworth's sprawling acres. These two apart, the outstanding performance in a tournament in which many threatened but few persisted, came from Chillas, who in finishing third gave his best performance in his best season. Frank Pennick, a seasoned selector and recently named captain of Britain's Eisenhower Trophy team, reckoned that his spring had revitalised the name, and as good, as when he threatened to win the amateur stroke play championship in 1971.



Gary Player (top) beaten in the play-off by Bernard Gallacher.

Card of Course table with columns for Hole, Yds, Par, and scores for various players.

Continuation of Card of Course table.

Hockey Ulster tune up on a high key in festival overture

By Sydney Friskin

Hockey festivals at this time of year are held as agreeable overtures to the more serious exercises to follow. Ulster, tuning up for their own provincial championship in Ireland, raised the tempo in Northern Ireland, and the two teams played a high pitch yesterday, winning all three matches.

prospect for the Uganda national side. Wimbledon, impressive in mid-field but lacking a threat up front, had better luck than Purley, badly hit by a goal from the overflighted, dispirited, Payne, however, did good work for them in goal.

Horse trials Singing Society can succeed medal winner

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Two women who started their riding careers on champion show ponies and have since gone on to bigger and some might think bigger things, dominated the British Horse Trials championship, sponsored by the Midland Bank, at Cirencester Park on Saturday.

Tennis India will reply to pleas to play S Africa

Delhi, Oct. 6.—Persistent statements by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association (A.I.L.T.A.) that India will not meet South Africa in the Davis Cup final have failed to dim hopes here of finding some way to hold the match.

Football Strong brew on boil at the Cottage

By Geoffrey Green

Football revealed its seamer side once more on Saturday. On the darkest day yet in its league history eight players were sent off the field to equal a sad figure achieved in the first round of the FA Cup of 1915.

London Scottish were also given marching orders for fighting on the field. These sort of things elsewhere tend to be shrouded in silence.

Cottage where Manchester United showed their new face as leaders of the Second Division in a match of the week. Tomorrow night Fulham face West Ham in the third round of the Football League Cup at Craven Cottage and it is both sides who will be the main attraction.

at the very foot still without a win in their last nine League and Cup games. It is here that the troubles of London stand out in stark relief, explaining in the clearest terms the recent movement of managers in the metropolis. Arsenal, Tottenham Hotspur and Chelsea occupy the last three places; Queen's Park Rangers the 17th. It is a dark autumn for all of them, with Millwall, who so nearly won promotion last year, also occupying twentieth position in the Second Division.

Second division experience gives health to United

By Geoffrey Green

The only fly in the ointment at Craven Cottage on Saturday—for the Manchester United manager, saw, and conquered Fulham 2-1 to maintain their lead in the second division. Three places have been open for promotion here and United look booked for a quick return to the first division.

West Ham go on breaking the old commandments

By Norman Fox

In the nine years since West Ham United won the European Cup Winners' Cup, the club have devoted, Ron Greenwood leading them, who have talked of a scrumbling back to the top of the league and spread throughout the length and breadth of the land. It always sounded a bit too right, but now it is a reality.

some slicing runs from the area behind Lee and Hector, was always a sharp and less reliant on the goal run into the net. In my view, was the brightest spark in a game that flared and glittered like a Roman candle. It was a game that was not a run rather pointless little twists and turns that too often ended in West Ham regaining possession and Lee hitting it at a great pace, and a crucial flicked pass that exposed a crucial flaw on the right side of the West Ham defence. Derby counter-attacked, but more successful delicate touches diverted a low centre from Gemmill past Day. Derby refused to accept that Derby had not broken the old commandments and continued to attack, bringing two or three superb saves from Day.

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION (Saturday): Leeds 14-10 Wakefield; Bradford 14-10 Hull; Wigan 14-10 Salford; Huddersfield 14-10 Rochdale; Wakefield Trinity 14-10 Rochdale Hornets; Bradford Bulls 14-10 Wakefield.

Lacrosse

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Southampton 14-10 Brighton; Brighton 14-10 Southampton; Brighton 14-10 Southampton; Brighton 14-10 Southampton.

Croquet

EASTBOURNE: Devonshire Park tournament. South of England men's tournament. South of England women's tournament.

Rifle shooting

BIBLEY: Combined Services V Civil Service (English) match. 500 Yds. 3 Positions. 1st: B. Bibley.

Boxing

BUENOS AIRES: Middleweight: Carlos Medina (Argentina) knocked out Tony Meunier (Australia) in the seventh round.

Yesterday

MIDDLESEX: 1993/74 (mat): Trevor D. Southgate 100; R. G. O'Brien 80; R. G. O'Brien 80.

Miss Wade in final

Houston, Oct. 6.—Virginia Wade, of Britain, will meet Christine Evert, of the United States, in the final round of a tennis tournament here. Miss Wade beat Pamela Teeguarden, of the US, 7-5, 5-2, 6-3, and Miss Evert beat Evonne Goollagong, of Australia, by default.

Angus wins marathon

Prague, Oct. 5.—Kedic Angus of Britain, won the Koehn marathon in two hours, 20 minutes, nine seconds, of Australia, by default.

London must not be miserly in its praise of Rangers

By Tom Freeman

With London clubs filling the bottom places in the first division, the capital must search in the most unlikely places for hope and consolation. Having pulled back one of Pearson's two goals for Manchester five minutes from the end, when Busby pushed the ball into the net, a United penalty area, it took a daring elastic leap by Stepany in the dying seconds to prevent

Weekend results and tables

Table showing football results and league tables for First, Second, Third, and Fourth divisions.

European results

Table showing results from various European football leagues including HUNGARIAN LEAGUE, SPANISH LEAGUE, ITALIAN LEAGUE, etc.

Motor racing

SWEETENED: Rothmans Formula 5000 European Championship. 1st: N. Piquet.

Squash rackets

REARONFIELD: Vanburgh Life tournament. Open final: J. Vanburgh.

Show jumping

LAXENBURG (Austria): Grand Prix de la Ville de Laxenburg. 1st: J. Vanburgh.

Today's fixtures

LEAGUE CUP: Second round, second replay: Leeds United v Huddersfield Town (7.30).

David Wood

# Either way we vote to downgrade Parliament

No matter which of the two main parties wins power on Thursday, Parliament will be a loser. We have before us the paradox of two party leaders and two parties who first ask the country to give them a majority in the House of Commons as the key to parliamentary power, and then say they would use that power, in one way or another, to by-pass Parliament by looking for their executive authority elsewhere.

Mr Wilson would pass to the electorate the sovereign right to instruct a Labour Government and every member of the Parliamentary Labour Party how they must vote on United Kingdom membership of the EEC. Mr Heath would create out of the NEC a national forum which, under the unblinking eye of the television cameras, would provide the exchange and mart for popular political education that is, among other things, Parliament's role.

Take Mr Heath's proposals. Consider its provenance and its rationale. The idea springs from Mr Heath's deep conviction that the 21 months he spent as Prime Minister in talks with the CBI and TUC at 10 Downing Street and Chequers came nearer than is popularly understood to establishing a common purpose between government, industry, and unions. He saw it, and still sees it, as a sustained seminar in which all three parties discovered the minimum terms for cooperation and partnership.

Yet Mr Heath and his economic ministers knew the educative function of the talks was too circumscribed. The small group directly involved might see the problems with a fresh eye and might even agree on some of the practicable solutions (preferential treatment of pensioners and the low-paid workers, for example), but neither ministers nor trade union leaders could march too far ahead of their rank and file, in Parliament or on the shop floor.

The country as a whole needed to be carried along, step by step, in the discussions by some form of (if you like) Open University. Parliament, running in the old grooves of the power struggle, never looked like providing the answer. Press conferences in the Treasury, after the magnates of the corporate state had finished their talks and swallowed their Scotch, made only a modest popular impression.

## Escape from the partisan dogfight

Then, on his recent visit to Washington, Mr Heath heard from President Ford how, on the initiative of Democrat leaders, the two sides of American industry, leading economists, and substantial politicians were to join in televised discussions to find agreement on what was best for the national interest.

Here was Mr Heath's agency for popular education. He saw the NEC as the centre of a national forum and television, when appropriate, as Everyman's night school. Here lay a path of escape from the sterile partisan dogfight and the chopping and changing of policies that is Parliament: here the representatives of the real interests within the nation could be seen and heard speaking for themselves in a practical, civilized, and rational way.

I do not wish to seem to be arguing that Mr Heath is a less

deeply committed parliamentarian than he ought to be. He has spent a quarter of a century in the House of Commons with a dedication some may equal yet none surpass. He lacks imagination but not realism. He is a practical politician who does not flinch from facts as they are, and during his four years as Prime Minister, he has again and again hints in public and private, he appears to have become convinced that there has occurred a profound shift of effectual power out of Parliament and even away from government.

Some of the shift has been to international organizations and groupings. Some of the shift has been from Parliament to industrialists who decide the level of investment and of economic growth, and to the trade unions who dictate terms on which they will work the economy at all. And a deepening sense of these changes has led Mr Heath quite apart from any temporary embarrassment in fighting an October election, with a different cry from that of February, to the thoroughly genuine theme of national unity. There is, he insists, more to join than divide us.

## Detailed analysis of accounts

What does he prescribe as the role for his national forum? As a first task, he says, it would have presented to it a thorough and detailed analysis of the national accounts. Agreement would be sought on Britain's needs to meet the crisis, and that would lead, he suggests, to a consensus "on the aggregate totals anticipated to be right for the economy for persons, industry, and public spending". It is government with politics taken out.

Here is a plain substitution of the national forum for what is theoretically one of the principal functions of the Executive in Parliament. And what virtue did Mr Heath claim for his national forum over Parliament? When a rather troubled journalist, a former right-wing Conservative candidate, asked where Parliament stood in the scheme of things, Mr Heath answered that Parliament was not televised; and in saying that he implied that his national forum would be. He said that he would not be in any sense a substitute for Parliament, cut off from the people and living perhaps in a spurious world of its own, cannot perform its popular educative function any more than it can perform its rational discussion of the Estates of the Realm.

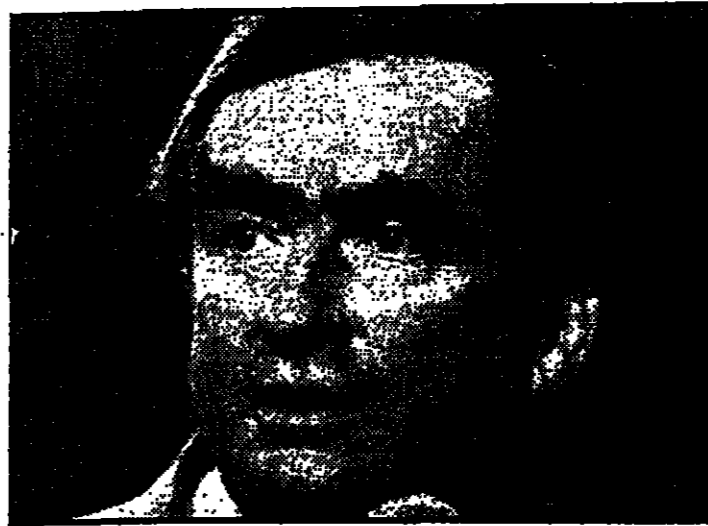
Some of us may think such a down-rating of Parliament, on conservative grounds, is neither palatable nor without risks. But undeniably there is realism in it. In Parliament no Executive faces the true representatives of big business or the big unions; indeed, there has been no front-rank trade unionist in the Commons since Ernest Bevin was drafted during the war, and big business speaks through the ventriloquist's lips of City small fry and public relations men.

Mr Heath may well be right in implying that Parliament has lost touch both with the people and with some forms of effectual power. By his EEC referendum and his social contract with the TUC Mr Wilson shows that he senses much the same governmental needs. We shall vote then, either way, to cut Parliament down to size.

# Time to break the familiar economic cycle we stagger round each year



Sir Keith Joseph: Warning cannot be ignored.



Mr Denis Healey: Taken reflationary measures.

Britain's economic future overshadows all other questions in this election. At stake, as is now increasingly recognized, are the whole system of our post-war prosperity and the continued authority of our popularly elected Parliament over matters which directly and vitally affect the interests and survival of the nation as a free society.

The threats come from two opposite directions. If inflation, which in recent months has been running close to 20 per cent, were to accelerate under the influence of a new pay explosion, the fatal transition to runaway inflation would have become too strongly established to be arrested by any policies which a democratic government could make effective. Runaway inflation can only end in the destruction of the whole financial order, the almost total interruption of economic activity and unpredictable damage to the institutions of democracy.

At the same time the world economy is moving rapidly into its most severe recession since the Second World War. This has been caused partly by the reaction of governments to domestic inflationary pressures in 1973 and partly by the powerfully deflationary effects of the emerging balance of payments surpluses of the oil-producing countries.

The countries with the weaker currencies and balances of payments, which need to be protected with the higher tolerances of inflation, have been inhibited from being the first to take counter-action for fear of attracting to themselves an even larger share of the collective balance of payments deficit of the oil-consuming countries. Moreover, with only the most rudimentary arrangements established for recycling the surplus currency holdings of the oil-producers to those particular oil-consuming countries which need them, the tendency to wait for action by the stronger countries has been doubly strong.

Britain's position epitomises the dilemma of the weaker countries. If we reflate strongly enough to offset the recessionary effects of the big increase in oil and other commodity prices and of the deficit in the balance of payments, we run the risk of recreating the excessive pressure of demand for crucial supplies and labour, thereby exacerbating inflation and damaging export earnings. If we do not reflate, then unemployment will continue to rise, probably at an increasingly brisk pace. Indeed, the straightforward effects of any general recession on unemployment are likely this time even more than in 1971-72 to be magnified by the unusual financial difficulties of employers. If no financial or economic aid is given, then the National Institute's projection of nearly 1,000,000 unemployed by the end of 1975 could come to look enviably mild by next spring.

Whatever may be said about the proper interpretation of

official unemployment statistics—and that debate, which Sir Keith Joseph has developed lately, still has a long way to go—no politician will doubt that rapidly increasing unemployment, be it true level high or low, creates acute difficulties for government. At the very least it would be hard to imagine the social contract as an effective mechanism of pay restraint surviving the spectacle of a million (officially) unemployed.

These temptations to reflate, despite the risks of busting the balance of payments (and thereby causing such a fall in the pound's external value as further to aggravate inflation through another jump in import prices), are reinforced by the strong pressure of not unreasonable to expect oil prices to stay close to their present level over the next year and to expect other commodity prices to continue the fall which began last spring, perhaps with increasing momentum.

The once-and-for-all effects of such a sharp reversal in the trend of commodity prices could cut inflation by as much as 5 per cent over 12 months. If the social contract were fully observed over the same period, another 2 per cent or so could be pared off the inflation rate, to be added to the direct effects on prices and threshold payments of Mr Healey's July measures.

Once it was generally expected that inflation would fall rather than increase, the psychological climate in industry would reinforce the objective influences for smaller price rises. A government which confidently believed in this prospect might well feel tempted to take some risks of recreating selective pressures on scarce supplies and labour by increasing the general level of economic activity.

The prospect that other countries are just beginning to move in this direction too, including the all-important strong countries, especially the United States and West Germany, may relax some of the balance of payments inhibitions to domestic reflation. Moreover, the prospect of improved technical arrangements for recycling surplus oil-dollars to those with the greatest balance of payment needs points in the same direction.

Yet another influence for reflation is the acute financial distress of important parts of British industry. Quite apart from the magnifying effects this is likely to have on the balance of payments, a firm scramble to cut every possible cost in an effort to avoid insolvency, there is a real danger of permanent structural damage. Industry's future productive capacity will be reduced, established firms and other normally sound medium-sized firms are driven into receivership, the productive assets of those firms are bound

to be under-used for some while and in many cases they will be physically obliterated. The warnings given over recent months by W. Greenwell and Co, the outstanding city analysts, and particularly in recent weeks and days by Sir Keith Joseph, by the Bank of England and perhaps most ominously of all, by a senior official of the National Westminster Bank cannot be ignored. Unless something is done important parts of British industry are literally in danger of going bust.

There are several proximate and original causes of this threat. Industry, of course, suffers its share in the general recession which has been developing since the spring, despite the strong growth of exports. Secondly, accelerating inflation has a well-known tendency—particularly well-known to Latin American economists and to German and Italian economic historians of the 1920s—to dry up private sources of finance for industry. Private saving is discouraged. The capital market wills.

Industry turns to the banks who sooner or later have to call a halt to short-term lending to under-capitalized enterprises, especially if their profitability is being eroded by uncontrollable cost pressures. Thus, in the end, industry is forced to turn to the government as the only remaining source of capital finance and even of current finance. Hence, inflation has long been reckoned to be a far more powerful agent for public ownership and control of industry than any political ideology.

Thirdly, industry has suffered with financial institutions from the over-abstract reversal of monetary policy a year ago, though there are now some signs of relaxation. It has been well-known to monetary theorists for many decades that a violent change in the rate of interest in the money supply, even if it is from an excessive rate to what would normally be a prudent rate, causes extreme financial convulsions, abrupt falls in asset values (including shares and property) and so bankruptcies amongst weaker banks and the risk of a chain reaction to other banks established concerns.

This is not the occasion to allocate the blame for the sudden change in the growth of the money supply, whether measured by "M1" or by "M3", from the summer of 1973, between the oil-producing states who bought up much more British Government stock than anyone expected and the Bank of England who failed to reduce sales to other buyers so as to neutralize the effects of the foreign purchases. The fact is that a sharp spasm was caused.

Fourthly, industry's financial resources have been additionally strained by the impact of government policies: the tight control on prices without equal restraint on pay costs; dividend

control, only partially relaxed in July; the loading of increased social security benefits onto employers in Mr Healey's budget; the corporation tax changes in that budget; and now at least prospectively the impact of Mrs Castle's pension plans and of Mr Fox's Employment Protection Bill.

The most tempting general remedy for the plight of industry, now that government is waking up to it, is again general reflation of the economy accompanied by a sharp easing of monetary restraint. The second alone would not be enough, however, much cash the banks have, they can hardly lend it to insolvent or prospectively insolvent concerns.

Reflation avoids the scarcely imaginable head-aches which would develop if Whitehall tried to take on directly the role of stock market and banking system for industry. Not even Mr Benn would really welcome that task. It avoids the need for an elaborate system of banking controls and perhaps for special new government-backed financial institutions, to supply cash transfusions case by case to a lengthening queue of insolvent but necessary industrial concerns. It mitigates the need for a direct reversal of those particular government policies which have sat heavily on industry's shoulders and therefore for a direct weakening of the government's side of the social contract.

On any conventional post-war view of the pros and cons the politicians will choose reflation soon after the election and hope for the best in so far as inflation and the balance of payments are at hand. The immediate visible prospect of deep recession and of financial breakdown speaks eloquently to practical men than any more distant theorist's scenario of hyperinflation and slump.

It is plain that the same arguments are prevailing in the other leading industrial nations. Already the United States Federal Reserve, whose tight-money policy has so far this year been an important inhibition on other countries who were tempted to relax, appears to have eased monetary conditions in New York in what may be a decisive shift. The nine Common Market Finance Ministers were recently unanimous that domestic rates of inflation should be tolerated as any part of an anti-inflation strategy.

So there can be little doubt that Britain, in company with the rest of the world, is going to embark in 1975 on one more stagger round the familiar economic cycle. That this should already be clear when prices in the OECD countries are still rising at over 12 per cent and before the looked-for fall in commodity prices has begun to exert much influence on domestic rates of inflation is eloquent proof of how far the western democracies still are from deciding that priority should be given to fighting

inflation if that means a threat of full employment.

How should this political near-certainty be regarded by reflective people? It is no part of even the most uncompromising policy against inflation to precipitate the collapse of the country's financial and industrial infrastructure. Nor is it necessary, if a programme of disinflation is phased over a number of years so that finance and industry can adjust progressively to a less inflationary and ultimately a non-inflationary climate.

Equally, it is essential that there be some unambiguous test of whether the policy is indeed progressively disinflationary or whether instead it is degenerating into the all-too-familiar vicious circle of government reaction first this way and then that way to whichever danger most immediately presents itself. This is the attraction of a firm commitment gradually to slow down the annual rate of increase in the money supply.

For those who are averse to so monetarist a formulation the same policy can be just as well expressed in the more customary language of those who prefer fiscal methods. The commitment would then be to manage demand in the economy through the budget so as gradually to slow down the annual rate of increase in the gross national product measured at current prices. In either case the policy would continue until inflation was cured.

In neither case need industry and finance suffer the abrupt change of conditions, inflicted on them over the last twelve months. Indeed, it would be necessary to plan the gradual decline in money supply growth from the 1973 peak, reducing by no more than a few percentage points a year.

In either case government policy would be exerting a steadily deflationary effect on the economy with the consequence that unemployment would rise, almost certainly for some years. It would rise indeed until the general weakness of demand in the economy just balanced the cost inflationary pressures built into the economy, not least into our system of collective bargaining over new financial conditions which would only fall if those pressures weakened.

It would therefore be sensible to do everything possible to minimize those pressures by direct policies. Insofar as such policies were successful a balance between them and the depressed condition of the economy would be reached earlier and at a lower level of unemployment. If they were 100 per cent successful, inflation would cease, the forward bias there would be virtually no recession or unemployment.

The significant change from customary post-war policies is that governments would be concerned with specific and monitorable measures which ensure a slow-down in inflation and that unemployment rather than inflation would take the

strain of any shortcomings of incomes policy. Such a change of priorities presupposes the main diagnosis that past policies necessarily lead to accelerating inflation, that accelerating inflation necessarily reaches the point where governments cannot reflate faster than prices are rising, that this causes much greater unemployment in the end as well as widespread social distress and destruction and that this point is only one or two economic cycles away.

The judgment is not that inflation, if it were stable even at quite a high level, would be worse than unemployment. It is that a lot of unemployment soon is better than much more unemployment (and other forms of economic distress) only a little later.

The reflective man may of course be reluctant to accept that the choice is so drastic. But then he must show that there is a way out. He might with Professor Friedman dispute the finding that collective bargaining even on the British general level of pay and so face government with the seemingly classic post-war choice between unemployment and inflation. But even some British monetarists (other than Mr Powell) have come to admit this possibility; and it does appear that Professor Friedman's view is only valid for a country like the United States which is not yet dedicated to rewarding itself with 10 per cent of its value of annual output.

Alternatively the reflective man may argue that, though the inflationary potential of collective bargaining may well exist, it is not inevitable that it should be used. This amounts to saying that any restraint by means other than general deflation can successfully and indefinitely be achieved. The argument that, after brief periods of success, they have failed half a dozen times since the Second World War is that the failures were not inevitable and that with different ingredients they could have succeeded.

This, indeed, is the claim made for the social contract as a mechanism of pay restraint. Everyone must hope the claim is true. But in social science there can be no certainty that anything in the future is impossible. But government is the art of choosing the policy which gives the best chance of attaining public objectives. It is not enough that anything might work.

It is an open question of economic judgment whether the best bet is to let the social contract run its course in the hope that, aided by the once-and-for-all decline in commodity prices, inflationary expectations can be permanently reversed, but at the risk that if it fails, even after any statutory reinforcement that might be given, then the alternative route will have become more difficult. The inflation will be faster, the required period of disinflation longer, the likely unemployment higher and the risk of social disaster and damage to democracy more acute.

Those of us whose ivory towers command a lofty view of the meandering progress of post-war policies towards the brink of hyperinflation find it harder and harder to avoid the conclusion that gradual disinflation by fiscal and monetary means should be the overriding priority with the social contract or other incomes policy seen as a way of mitigating the amount of unemployment that may result. But one can readily see why practical men, to say nothing of all serious political parties should prefer one more employment policies work, however forlorn.

Peter Jay  
Economics Editor

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## The Times Diary

### Bringing out the gay, liberated vote

together, the ructions of the previous night apparently forgiven.

They make an odd couple. Greatbanks is 28, short, with wavy red hair, mustache and good nature. He was wearing a zesty coat made up from a black, orange and white striped blanket, with a green and white shoulder bag and a lamp button reading "GLAD TO BE GAY". Miss Waking is immensely tall, made even more imposing by her high platform shoes.

They immediately set to work. Greatbanks to bundle up the addressed manifestos ready for collection and delivery by the Post Office, and Miss Waking to see about borrowing the horse which was to lead Greatbanks' canvass through Brixton shopping centre. Soon Miss Waking returned with news of a further setback. Frankie, the rag-and-bone man who was to lead the horse, was in bed with a hangover, yet another victim of Friday night excess. They would have to wait for the horse until later.

#### Brand image

They decided to go on a horse-less canvass just as soon as the postal people appeared. In the meantime Greatbanks told me something about his campaign. The late start had been planned so as to exploit the boredom of the electorate with the other parties. He did not want further to oppress (that word again) people already oppressed by politics. He had no real hope of winning nor even of saving

his deposit, but this first campaign would provide valuable experience.

Then the postmen arrived, cheerfully bearing away the canvasses. Greatbanks would take the gay message free of charge to the unsuspecting voters of Norwood—a happy instance of liberty in action. Then a fire briefing for the canvasses. Miss Waking said they must work in groups of at least two in case anyone tried to beat them up, and they must expect to get many doors slammed in their faces.

Greatbanks' own canvass was in the street, not door-to-door. The reaction of people he buttonholed was mixed, but surprisingly seldom was it hostile.

The Gay Liberation Front clearly has a great problem with its brand image, though. Some thought it was to do with the Liberals, others with the National Front. Among the latter was a black man who said: "You people want to send me home as long as you let me come back again." Greatbanks assured him that the GLF did not want to send him anywhere he did not want to go.

The burden of his message was that his was the only really alternative party, that he was against the major parties and in favour of people.

Some engaged him in serious conversation. With a black woman he discussed whether or not she was oppressed by men (she said no, but some of her friends were) and with another he explained his opposition to the nuclear family. His most

interesting meeting was with a fellow homosexual who was not a supporter of Gay Liberation and who did not feel oppressed. He regarded his homosexuality neither as a matter for shame nor for a chauvinistic tub-thumping of Gay Liberation militants.

I left Greatbanks at the Underground station, where he was competing against a motorcade for the Conservatives and another for the Workers Revolutionary Party. Though his campaign is unusual and easy to mock, Greatbanks is clearly quite in earnest about it, and it is people really disenchanted with conventional politics they could hardly find a less conventional way of showing it than by voting for him. Listen to an MP's hours should suit him.

#### Meadowland

In the Meadowland election Bunny Denis, who looks after the economy, has appeared at a meeting chaired by Mole Robin at which listeners were invited to put questions. Here is an extract:

Listener: Good morning Mr Bunny, Good morning Mr Mole. Both: Good morning.

Listener: Good morning. My question is this. The squirrels say inflation is running at 20 per cent and you say it is 8 per cent. Can you explain the difference?

Bunny: Yes, thank you for that question. The squirrels have taken the figures for the whole past year. I have taken the figures for the last three months, when we were really feeling the benefits of rule by rabbits. The squirrels are panicking. This is much fairer. The squirrels are panic-stricken liars, but we don't go in for personal abuse.

Listener: Thank you. But how about wages? The squirrels say these are 40 per cent up but you say the increase is much lower.

Bunny: Yes, thank you for that question. The squirrels, of course have simply taken the figures for the last three months and extrapolated from them. This is quite unrealistic. We have drawn complicated graphs, torn them up and made an inspired guess. This is much fairer.

Mole: Now come Mr Bunny, I can't see that. Just now you said that an extrapolation from the last three months was the way to do it.

Bunny: Now look here Mr Mole. I think the public have had enough of that kind of thing from you. Nobody elected you moles, and it is well known that you spend most of your time fanning around the meadow in cohorts looking for disreputable things to say about the rabbits. After the election we shall deal with you. Next question.

Listener: Good morning Mr Bunny, I want to know what you are going to do about hippos and other elderly creatures.

Bunny: Thank you for that question. We are going to give old creatures as much as they want of anything and more besides. Of course they will also benefit from the improvement in the economic situation which I have arranged. Prices are coming down, taxes are com-



ing down, inflation is coming down.

Mole: Sorry for interrupting Mr Bunny, but your trousers, they're coming... (Bunny Denis snuggles down a very deep warren.)

Mole: Pity about that. Never had a chance to make my joke about burrowing power. Good morning.

Have you noticed something odd about the opinion polls? In the days before the last two elections, when we used to regard them as reliable pointers to something, major parties would produce similar results. Now when nobody believes them they are all over the place, varying between Labour leads of four to 14 per cent no explanation in...

مكتبة الأمل



# 25 YEARS—GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS ON

by Manfred Stavenhagen

Today the citizens of the German Democratic Republic are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of their state, an occasion on which we remember the past and look to the future at the same time.

Let us remember: in those October days of 1949 there were many who foresaw but a short life for the young state. The war had brought much destruction and damage to the GDR area: 45 per cent of industry, 70 per cent of energy production, 35 per cent of housing and 40 per cent of our agricultural machines. There was one blast-furnace plant with three obsolete furnaces. The GDR had not one single merchant ship and no ship-building industry.

Growing economic power... 25 years later, UNO surveys list the GDR among the 10 top industrial states. Here are a few facts: since 1949 the produced national income with the same number of workers in material production—has climbed by more than 53 times from 22,000 million marks to over 126,000 million in 1973. It will reach around 133,000 million in 1974. Annual goods production is well over 200,000 million marks. The list is long of those works and factories constructed since 1949 to provide the economic strength necessary for increased prosperity: a half-dozen new power stations; chemical giants like Schwedt and Leuna II; metallurgy plants in Eisenhüttenstadt and Riesa, in Herrstedt, Nachterstedt, Rackwitz, Meuselwitz and Rothenese; the shipyards and fishing cooperatives on the Baltic. Since the GDR's founding, around 400,000 million marks have been invested into the economy, one-quarter of this in the years 1971-73. Annual investments have soared from 29,000 million marks in 1949 to 37,200 million in 1973.

...growing prosperity But we would not be doing justice to the GDR's anniversary just by quoting economic statistics. The question is asked: how does this progress benefit those responsible for it, the working people? And here again the answer is clear and simple: 25 years of the GDR means stable prices with constantly rising net cash incomes, secure employment, education opportunities for all, comprehensive health care and much more besides. The socialist programme designed by the VIII SED party convention is the most comprehensive in the history of the GDR and is well on the way to being realized. Much has been done to pro-

mote youth, for families with many children, for working women and for the senior citizens. Income for workers in lower wage brackets has been especially increased. The biggest pension increase so far has benefited almost 4 million pensioners. In 1973 alone, 3,200 million marks more were spent on pensions than in 1970. The overall net incomes have increased in the last 31 years by 14,400 million marks, 18.2 per cent. These increased earnings have been effected against stable price levels. That means a real increase in purchasing power.

### Peace and Security

A look at the GDR's 25th anniversary would however not be complete without looking beyond the country's frontiers. 25 years of the GDR means diplomatic representation in over 110 countries, membership of the United Nations and collaboration on many peaceful agreements and initiatives. These successes were achieved in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states. If the contours of détente in Europe are becoming ever clearer, progressive peoples from all other countries, including major sections of the British public, have played a significant part.



The symbol of the capital of the GDR: the TV tower in Berlin's redeveloped centre.

## LIVING WITH A CRISIS?

by Margareta Schütt

This is an advantage of socialist ownership of production facilities which every citizen feels. For the subsidies which prevent the consumer from paying for increased costs of raw materials or manufacturing come of course from the profits of nationally-owned enterprises which form the lion's share of the budget. These shares range from 5 per cent to 50 per cent of the consumer price, sometimes even to 80 per cent. In 1974 they will be of the order of a good 9,000 million marks. It is perhaps not idle to mention that this continuous growth in wages and living standard (average earnings in industry 1949=290 marks, 1974=835 marks) has been effected without strikes or social struggles. The government of workers and farmers undertakes the necessary measures always as a direct outcome of the increased achievements of the workers and of the state's growing economic power. The citizens of the GDR know no crises, neither over-production crises with their unemployment and bankruptcy, nor structural crises. The GDR's farmers do not live in fear of an agricultural crisis. They will be able to sell 1974's abundant harvest at good fixed prices. Their incomes have to a great degree aligned themselves with those of other workers. Thanks to good incomes and the degree of cooperative work, they too benefit from modern technology without financial worry (corn harvesting is almost 100 per cent mechanized).

Those living in the GDR know no currency crises, no inflationary devaluations, to eat away their savings. The following statement "the number of employed in the GDR's national economy has been 7.7 to 7.8 millions for the past nine years. A slight improvement in the employment situation is not expected until 1976" might suggest that secure employment arises purely and simply from labour shortage. But it is not as simple as that. The constitution of the GDR grants every citizen the right to work. And this work is supposed to benefit the whole of society. This requires a complex and well-organized system of occupational selection with correctly trained experts and the necessary educational facilities (free in the GDR). For example: 99 per cent of all 1974 school leavers from the 10-form comprehensive schools began an apprenticeship. That is 200,000 young people. Their future employment is already secure. The same applies to those who graduate from colleges, high schools and universities every year. A system of occupational counselling and guidance which commences two years before school-leaving and which includes even graduates ensures that what has been learned can also be applied and that sufficient knowledge is available for intended projects. Nevertheless, structural changes and the technical/scientific revolution have not left the GDR behind; on the contrary, in order to produce more effectively, we must move towards them and an international division of labour. But still, no worker becomes redundant or superfluous. As important changes become known in accordance with long-term state planning as determined by the Council for Mutual Economic Aid, so workers are trained in advance with state support. In the port of Rostock, for example, the degree of technical facilities grows yearly. The most noteworthy changes were the container turnover installation, the ro-ro plan, and it will soon be joined by a bulk goods installation. 850 workers are currently being trained for the new tasks which these innovations will entail. Further training takes place, partly during working hours and partly during leisure time. The enterprise bears the costs and the dock worker enjoys the higher earnings which qualified training brings. 80,000 employees have retrained in this or other ways over the past year, because they realize that training is a good investment towards occupational progress. They know why—they can plan with the future. Certainly the one must expect more income than the other. But it is hard to imagine that once there would be no income...

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## 9.6 per cent = 33.3 per cent

by Heerke Hummel

The socialist countries united in the Council for Mutual Economic Aid cover 18.4 per cent of the world's surface. Their population comprises 9.6 per cent of the world population. In 1950 the CMEA countries' share of world industrial production was 17.8. In 1972 it was 33.3 per cent. These few statistics may suffice to give an idea of the economic strength of the CMEA countries.

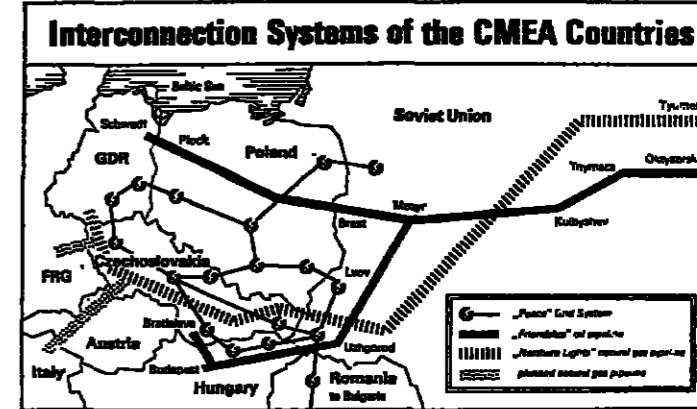
**Beneficial Specialization**  
The advent of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid a January, 1949—saw the coming of an entirely new type of economic organization. At the outset, the cooperation of the member states was based on the principles of total equality, respect of sovereignty and national interests, mutual benefit as well as friendly collaboration and aid. The process of integration has moved from the simple exchange of staple goods to specialization and cooperation programmes for whole branches of industry, from the more or less chance communication of scientific and technical documentation to long-term research cooperation. In the GDR, this specialization has led to the stable and long-term exportation of many varied products, such as machine-tools, chemical plant, and textile machinery, as well as other spheres of machine engineering.

**Joint Aims**  
In July, 1971, the CMEA complex programme was finalized. It applies to the period up to 1990 and contains ambitious industrial construction projects, to help cover the CMEA countries' need for raw and combustible materials, metals and chemicals, not forgetting machinery as well. To this end, the CMEA states jointly develop the enormous Soviet raw material resources for their mutual benefit. The German Democratic Republic has participated in several projects over the past year, including the construction of the Kijembaï asbestos combine and the Kursk mining combine, both located in the USSR. The Kijembaï asbestos combine is a joint effort by the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Rumania and the Czechoslovakia. Of the estimated 290 million tons asbestos deposits in the world, expert opinion places 65 per cent under USSR territory. When the Kijembaï project is completed, annual output will reach 500,000 tons. The CMEA mining combine near Kursk utilizes the supplies of the so called Kursk magnet anomaly. After commissioning, it will produce 10 to 12 million tons of steel every year. Participating countries like the GDR will receive shares in the raw materials pro rata

their investment to supply their national economies. At the same time, the GDR enjoys the full support of the other CMEA states for major projects on its own soil. These include the Nord Atomic Power Station, the Schwedt combine, the Böhlen-Zaluzi ethylene line and the Piesteritz nitrogen works.

**Stable Supplies**  
We in the GDR are fully aware that successful economic development would be impossible without the cooperation with the USSR and other CMEA states. For example, these close relations have for years guaranteed the GDR stable supplies of raw materials and fuels as well as energy sources. For the GDR with its few natural raw materials, the two branches of the natural oil line "Friendship", "Northern Light" (natural oil and gas come from the USSR) and the "Peace" energy grid system have become essential arteries of our national economy. The creation of a modern petrochemical industry in the GDR, facilities for using the advantages of the energy grid system and the present conversion of some branches of natural gas have had positive results for the development of many other industrial sectors. Then again, an efficient economy creates the necessary conditions for continued increases in living standard for our citizens. Steps taken in this field by the GDR and other CMEA states prove this emphatically.

**Increased Possibilities**  
This extension of their cooperation does not mean that the CMEA states are pursuing self-sufficient aims. On the contrary! Possibilities for economic cooperation with other countries have become greater. Large orders and high de-



mands made by the USSR for instance have meant that the GDR has been able to concentrate essential research and development capacities on the production of computer-controlled machines, making it a competitor to be reckoned with on Western markets. The GDR is becoming increasingly interesting for British businessmen, as was made obvious by remarks made by the British government delegation at the Leipzig autumn fair this year on the further development of trade.

### CMEA—ASSOCIATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

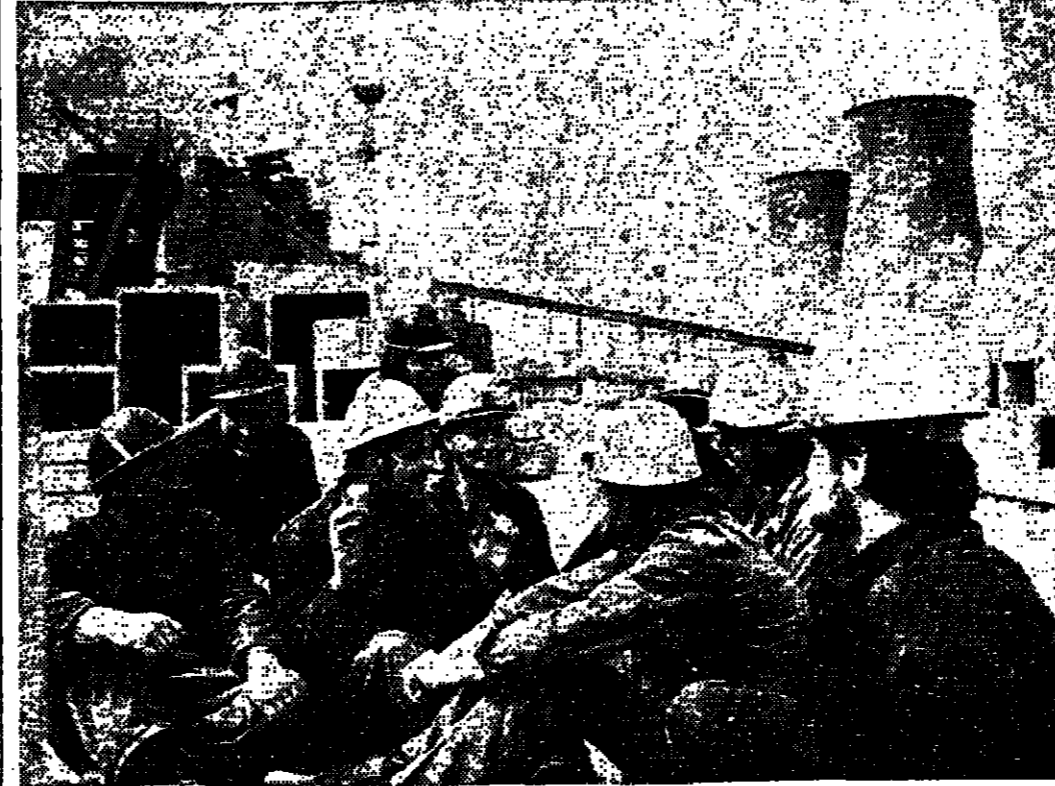
The CMEA countries intend to create another two international associations—the "Intergasotschistka" (gas purifying) and "Interwodoschistka" (water purifying) environmental protection enterprises. Proposals for the construction of purifying plant and devices for determining water qualities have already been put forward. Cooperation among the socialist states in environmental protection and the profitable use of natural resources has increased greatly over the past years. Purifying processes for exhaust gases from thermal power plants and other works as well as processes for trapping acetic acid fumes in industry have been depulped forward. Cooperation

### "IGA 74"

The international horticultural exhibition "iga 74" which was held in September on the 250 acres of the Cytisburg at Erfurt was visited by half a million people. 800 cooperatives and state horticultural enterprises, institutes for plant breeding and tree nurseries from the Soviet Union, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the GDR presented their best produce and new breeds in the international achievement comparisons. The focus in this year's exchange of experience and numerous international conventions was on the problems of intensified production of vegetables, fruit and decorative plants.

### 100 NEW SCHOOLS IN BERLIN

The 100th new school built in the GDR capital since 1945 was handed over at the start of the new school year this September. It is the 70th of a school building type standardized for the capital, and provides 10-form education for 760 children. Under the domination of German Imperialism prior to 1945 less than a quarter that amount—23 schools—were built on the present-day GDR territory.



Workers from various socialist countries work side by side on many major building sites to realize projects which benefit all states united in the Council for Mutual Economic Aid. The photo shows builders and fitters in discussion on the site of the Hagenwerder III power station near Dresden which is being constructed jointly by the USSR, the People's Republic of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

This special feature has been written and sponsored by Interwerbung and Panorama DDR.

Index of retail prices, services costs and tariffs (1960=100)						
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1973
Food and semi-luxuries	230.2	111.6	100.0	99.9	100.9	101.6
Industrial goods	165.9	111.8	100.0	99.8	98.0	95.9
Services, tariffs	102.3	101.1	100.0	101.8	101.9	102.6



View of a new store in Karl-Marx-Stadt.

## FOREIGN TRADE GROWTH

Since 1949, the GDR's foreign trade turnover has increased twenty-fold. The most significant factor was and still is the exchange of goods with the Soviet Union and the other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid. At present they constitute around two thirds of our foreign trade.

With individual countries, like the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, the exports and imports of the German Democratic Republic today exceed the volume of all foreign trade in the year of our foundation. Soviet supplies of raw materials and equipment for industry as well as food for our people helped to overcome the disproportions and troubles in our economy in the early years. Even today, long-term supplies from the USSR guarantee our national economy's requirements of raw materials and semi-finished products. For example, the Soviet Union covers the GDR's import requirements of natural gas entirely, of oil, iron ore, timber and cotton about 90 per cent, and about 80 per cent of rolling stock.

With the other CMEA states too, economic relations are becoming increasingly more specialized and more extensive.

In the first half of 1974 the volume of goods exchanged with developing countries rose by 25 per cent. There are 31 trade agreements with these states at present, 12 payment agreements and 15 agreements on economic-technical cooperation plus 19 on techno-scientific cooperation. These agreements form the base for many varied relations and contacts. In particular, the GDR is promoting the export of engineering products and other branches of the metal-processing industry.

Trade turnover with capitalist countries increased in the past 25 years from 900 million foreign exchange marks in 1949 to approxi-

mately 14,900 millions in 1973. The increase of 1973 over 1972 alone was 24 per cent. Quality products of mechanical engineering and the electronics/electrotechnical industry dominate an essential share of this development. Higher growth rates have been achieved in trade with Italy, The Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland and Norway.

**Interest in GDR—Great Britain Cooperation**

Trade between the GDR and Great Britain has undergone an especially dynamic development since the signing of the long-term government agreement on economic, industrial and techno-scientific collaboration in December last year.

Thus British exports to the GDR rose almost threefold (from 7.3 million Sterling to 21 million) in the first half of 1974 as against 1973. In the same period, GDR exports to Britain increased almost two-fold (from 12.7 million Sterling in the first half of 1973 to 20.6 million in 1974).

This positive development is a visible expression of the increased efforts on the part of the competent authorities and wide trade circles in both countries towards closer business contact and the acquisition of systematically comprehensive knowledge of the efficiency of our two countries' national economies.

The visit by Mr. Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the British Department of Trade, to the Leipzig Autumn Fair in 1974 will doubtless provide new impetus for the speedy expansion of mutual goods exchange and the development of techno-scientific cooperation between the GDR and Britain.

After talks held between State Secretary Deakins and the Foreign Trade Minister of the GDR as well as State Secretaries from various in-

dustrial ministries, both sides agreed that the level of trade reached between the two states does not yet correspond with the possibilities offered by their relative industrial potential.

A doubling of mutual trade exchange by 1976 as against 1974 appears thoroughly feasible if the appropriate efforts are made by the government bodies involved.

**Trade Expansion possible**

The industry of the GDR, especially in the mechanical engineering sector, offers favourable conditions for a significant increase in supplies to Great Britain. Already the export of metallurgical products constitutes about 1/3 of all GDR exports to Britain.

Significant increase potential for sales to Britain would be machine-tools, scientific instruments, electronic and electrotechnical products, textile machinery, plastic-working machinery and machines for the foodstuff industry in which GDR manufacturers have reached a high standard.

On the other hand, the GDR is prepared to consider supply potential of British firms more than ever before for the realization of investment and rationalization projects in industry.

But there are good prospects too on GDR markets for British semi-finished goods and consumer articles.

The first convention of the joint government commission within the scope of the agreement on economic, industrial and techno-scientific cooperation at the end of November 1974 will provide an opportunity to further clarify both sides' ideas on the speedy expansion of mutual trade exchange and the development of long-term techno-scientific collaboration between the GDR and Great Britain, and to determine the measures necessary for the further promotion of trade as well as for the elimination of those obstacles to trade which still exist.

## NON-PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS' SIGNIFICANCE

**Youths as Deputies**

GDR citizens acquire the right to vote at 18. At this age too they may be themselves elected to local popular representations. For the supreme representational body, the People's Chamber, eligibility commences at 18. At present about 22,000 youths from 18 to 25 are active on parish, civic and district representations as well as in the People's Chamber (Volkshammer). This figure corresponds to a percentage of over 10 of all deputies.

The FDJ (Free German Youth) organization is represented in the People's Chamber.

**No professional politicians**

These deputies carry out their functions honorarily in addition to their own professions. Enterprises must grant free time so that they may attend to social tasks. 65% of the 200,000 and more deputies are workers and employees, about 30% are cooperative farmers, gardeners and fishermen. Approximately 30% are women.

The deputies are obliged to examine the proposals, ideas and criticisms of citizens which are brought to their

attention during the election period and to act positively towards the fulfilment of justified demands.

They are responsible for their actions and may be dismissed by the electors before the expiry of their term of office by virtue of statutorily fixed proceedings, should they fail to justify the trust of their electors.

**How are laws made?**

As in most other states, in the GDR legislation is regulated by the Socialist Constitution which was amended on the occasion of the 25th anniversary.

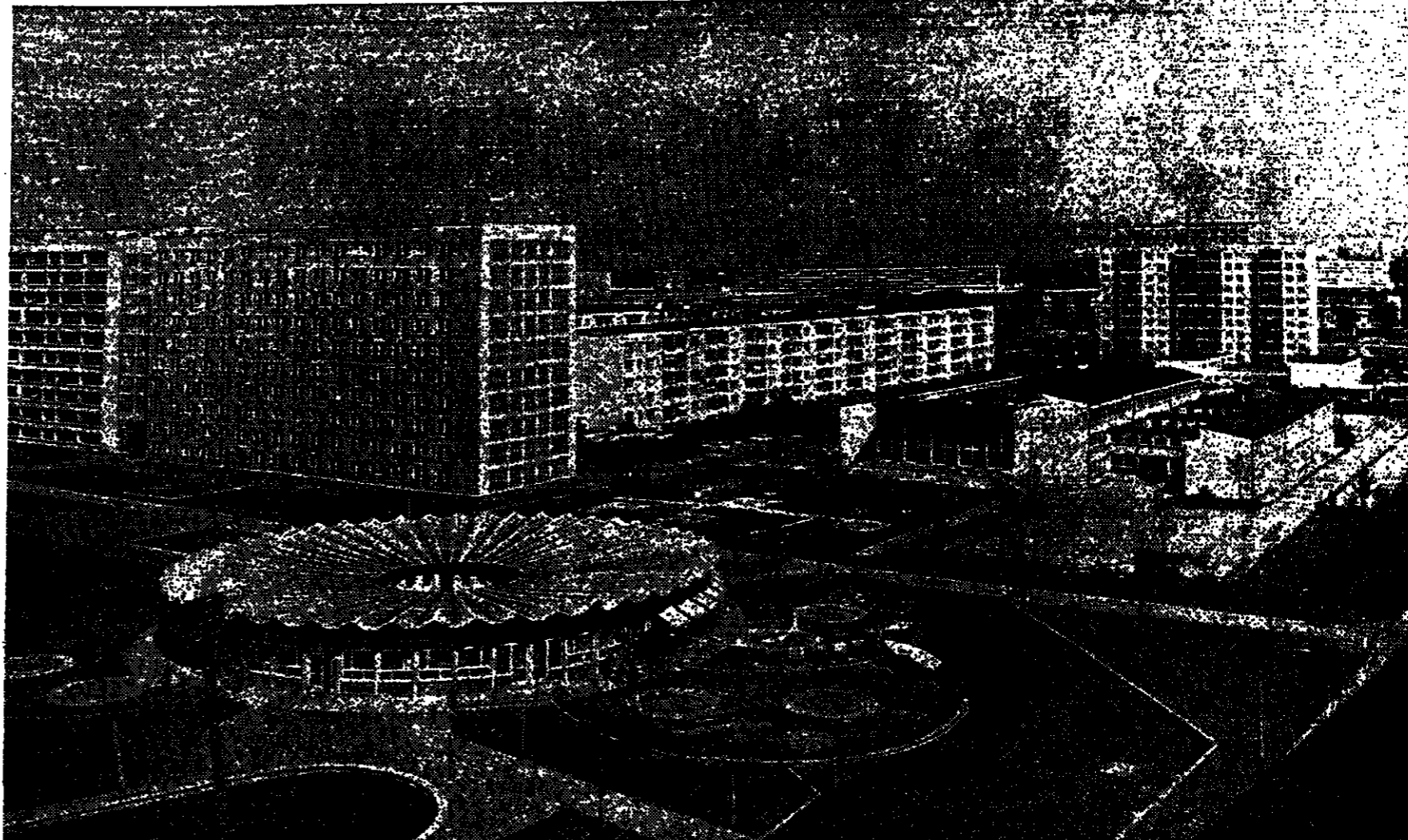
The sole legislative body is the People's Chamber, which creates committees from among its members according to special fields. In close collaboration with the electors, its task is the consultation of bills and constant control of law enforcement. Before being passed, drafts of the more basic laws are discussed at length with the electorate before being passed.

In 1961 for example, 7 million citizens participated in discussions on the Legal Code. In 1965 the Family Code was amended after eight months' deliberation: the number of participants

was 750,000 suggesting 230 amendments. The 1974 Youth Act was not passed until 5 million electors had expressed their opinion including 1.5 million youths. The result of the discussions was about 200 amendments.

**Cooperation in Social Committees**

Every fourth member of the GDR electorate has a direct influence on the development of the most varied social spheres. For example, 335,000 honorary members work in the National Front committees, while about 55,000 citizens are active as jurors in the courts. More than 250,000 elected members make up the arbitration and conflict committees dealing with minor offences against the laws at housing or working spheres. About 185,000 citizens carry out examining functions in the workers' and farmers' inspection committees. In the field of education, more than 100,000 parent committees meeting at least every six weeks exert considerable influence. There are also trade advisers, traffic and innovator bodies and many other social committees all promoting cooperation among the citizens to a high degree.



Not only houses are being built in the new development areas, but also the essential social facilities like kindergartens, schools, stores, etc. The photo shows a view of a new housing area in Halle-Neustadt with a new type kindergarten with circular layout in the foreground.

## FOCUS ON HOMES

by Dr. Karl-Heinz Arnold

The solution of the housing problem is doubtless among the most pressing tasks of the comprehensive social programme being realized now in the GDR. Sufficient living-space and the corresponding comfort continue to be an important yardstick for our citizens' living standards. Demands are higher and individual furnishings and fittings have attained an extraordinarily high quality. But every family's desire for their own four walls has yet to be met.

The reasons are obvious: If there are still many uncomfortable dwellings and obsolete houses plus a housing shortage in the GDR's big cities, these are the consequences of capitalist housing policies and war damage. Sixty per cent of houses in the GDR were built before the second world war, 40% are fifty years old or over. The GDR is busy remedying this inheritance, whether by modernization wherever possible and where means are available, or by demolition where necessary. Around 1.6 million dwellings have been built since the Republic's founding.

Housing is the centre-piece of the social programme, as decided by the VIII SED Party Convention. It is being successfully implemented. A total of half a million houses are projected between 1971 and 1975, either newly built, converted or modernized so as to be equated with a corresponding new worth.

In the three years from 1971 to 1973, 329,600 houses were

completed, and that means improved living conditions for about 1 million people. Of the 215,300 new dwellings completed in this period, about 60 per cent were allocated to worker families, one tenth of whom have many children.

For families such as these, with many mouths to feed, rent is no problem. Workers with families earning up to 2,000 marks (gross) can expect to pay not more than 1.65 marks per square metre including heating in Berlin and not more than 1.30 marks in other areas.

Results of the past three years, the present level of housing as well as the projects for 1975 all go to show that the aim of the five-year plan will be far exceeded. In the ten years between 1951 and 1960 526,000 houses were allocated. This figure should now be exceeded in five years. Fittings and furnishings have also improved (hot water, central heating and built-in furniture) as well as accessories in the shape of schools, kindergartens and creches as well as stores, etc. In the foundation year 40 new houses were handed over daily. In 1973 this figure had climbed to 221 per day providing dwellings for around 660 people. The time is not far off when every day one thousand GDR citizens will receive a new home every day.

The SED set the aim of building and modernizing 2.8 to 3.0 million homes between 1976 and 1990. When that happens, the housing problem of our country will certainly be a thing of the past.

## "CITIES OF THE FUTURE" OR CITIES WITH A FUTURE

by Dr. Gerhard Krenz  
Chief Editor of the GDR magazine "Deutsche Architektur"

Those who knew the old Berlin of the twenties or the sea of ruins in 1945 and now examine the new centre of our capital from the top of the television tower can well assess the far-reaching urban changes. In the place of old, narrow streets, spaciouly planned architectural complexes with an efficient traffic system have arisen. Valuable historical buildings and structures as on the Unter den Linden were reconstructed and integrated in the new plans.

But the resurrection of cities does not take place overnight. For two decades, municipal planning was regarded in the GDR as a social task of the first magnitude. Even the reconstruction of many towns which the second war had left as much as 50% destroyed was not simply a matter of rebuilding. Rather it was linked with the idea of a comprehensive restructuring, above all of the old city centres. Over 100 housing areas were integrated into the cities, and some of them, like Lütten Klein in Rostock, are as big as medium-sized towns. Around the sites of new modern industrial estates which formerly were located in economically underdeveloped districts, completely new towns are to be founded: Eisenhüttenstadt (approx. 45,000 pop.), Hoyerswerde (approx. 50,000), Schwedt (planned for 70,000 to 100,000) and Halle-Neustadt (planned for a population of approx. 100,000).

**City Centres are no Administrative Jungles**

In the second half of the fifties a new stage was in-

duced with the reshaping of centres of 18 major GDR cities: complex civic renewal on socialist lines. Today, a few years later, the visible contours of a far-reaching urban change may be seen, especially in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, as well as in local centres like Dresden, Leipzig, Halle, Rostock, Karl-Marx-Stadt and Cottbus. It is not only the fact that these changes are being effected with measures which may hardly be compared with isolated cleaning-up programmes in Western cities (e.g. the new zone in Berlin's centre comprises an area of almost 1,000 acres), new qualitative characteristics are noticeable.

**New Foundations**

We should also mention here that these new aspects reflect new foundations. These include public availability and state price-fixing of building land (according to the Building Act of 1950), thus excluding land speculation. Urban projects are financed and realized almost exclusively by corporate principles (state, communal administration and public businesses). Thus it can be seen that urban development and planning is part of the overall state social planning policy.

**Aims and Consequences**

The aim of urban building in the GDR is to contribute —using its specific methods— to the continued improvement in the living conditions

of all citizens and to create a spatial environment which will promote all-round individual development in a socialist society. Such aims result in concrete consequences for urban planning and research.

For example, we in the GDR are not so concerned with abstract "cities of the future". Rather we assume that each existing city must be given its own future. But this means altering towns radically and renewing the city's historical structure down to the last detail. The basis of such long-term measures are the general development plans, which have been elaborated for all major cities and for the territory of all areas in the GDR.

In future, the city must make way for a new way of life. This new way of life, representing as it does a break with many old customs, is already emerging. This means clearly: more attractive community centres, more facilities for cultural and physical leisure activities, new educational facilities, more kindergartens and creches as well as modern services to ease household work.

In conclusion, we must mention a criterion of a totally different type, that of a city's beauty. We oppose the vision of many futurologists of a technically perfect but soulless supercity with the demand for a city as a home for people. Much remains to be done, but under socialist conditions the prerequisites for urban building are extremely favourable.

## LEARNING MADE EASY

After two months of eventful summer holidays, 2.7 million scholars in the GDR's 5,900 schools went back to their lessons. 300,000 six-year-old boys and girls spent their first-ever day at school after celebrating the occasion with the traditional candy bag and first school-books.

They all attend the 10-form polytechnic high school until the age of 16, independent of their later educational careers. The uniform educational system—starting with the kindergartens attended by 81 per cent of all children between the ages of 3 and 6, up to college and high school—is determined and inspected by the ministries for education and high schools and colleges or the state secretariat for vocational training. Tuition schedules and media are centrally drafted.

Attendance of the educational establishments is essentially free. All schools, whether old or new, whether in the big city or in rural areas, are equipped with the same modern tuition media and school furnishings, and operate according to modern methods. One central school-book publishing house makes all school-books as well as pedagogical literature for educators and parents. This year alone 30.5 million school-books were issued.

The girls and boys who learn according to methods based on the latest scientific know-

ledge have of course no idea of the 4,114 single-form schools which existed in 1945. They would scarcely be able to imagine that initial period 25 years ago or more when a uniform 8-form school system was introduced on the territory which is now the GDR. 72 per cent of all teachers had to be dismissed so as to protect the new generation from fascist ideology. 43,000 new teachers—most of them workers—took short teacher-training courses and did not thoroughly qualify until later.

Today's tuition is marked not only by a high degree of specialization but also by its new content: a humanistic spirit coupled with current affairs and daily practice, friendship among nations, the ability to think for oneself and a sense of responsibility.

High school education comprises three stages: in the lower stage up to the 3rd form the scholars acquire basic abilities in subjects such as writing, reading and mathematics. In the middle stage to the 6th form they receive partly specialized instruction (biology, history, geography and Russian). In the upper stage to the 10th form specialized tuition and polytechnical instruction is fully developed. All years of course practise sports (incl. swimming) as well as musical subjects.

On graduation from the 10-

form school there are various paths scholars may take. All are interlocking and carefully matched. Most scholars go on to vocational training; others prepare for further education by taking 11th and 12th years at high school. Successful skilled worker qualifications may lead the

way to studies at an engineering or technical college. Another way which leads to college education is via the acquisition of an Abitur ('A-level equivalent') at adult education centres. Further possibilities to obtain qualifications are offered by businesses them-

selves. There are no dead-ends or "missed opportunities". Everyone can attain a high degree of education according to his own abilities. 99 per cent of all high school leavers take up vocational training. The number of college graduates has more than doubled in the last 10 years.

The traditional sugar bag "sweetens" the first day at school.



## MASTERS OF TOMORROW

Of the 17 million GDR citizens more than 24 millions are young people between 14 and 25 years old. And they are joined by 260,000 girls and boys every year.

More than 1.9 million youths are united in the Free Ger-

man Youth (FDJ) youth organization. The FDJ was created in 1946 as a uniform democratic youth association. Every third GDR citizen has been an FDJ member.

One of the first laws to be passed by the People's Chamber in 1950 was a youth act which guarantees young people basic rights in all fields—right to vote, to work and holidays, to education, as well as to happiness and joy. The second youth act of 1964 and the third act which came into force this year takes account of developed social conditions and young people's high level of development. It grants still more comprehensive rights and duties and raises the responsibility of all social forces for youth.

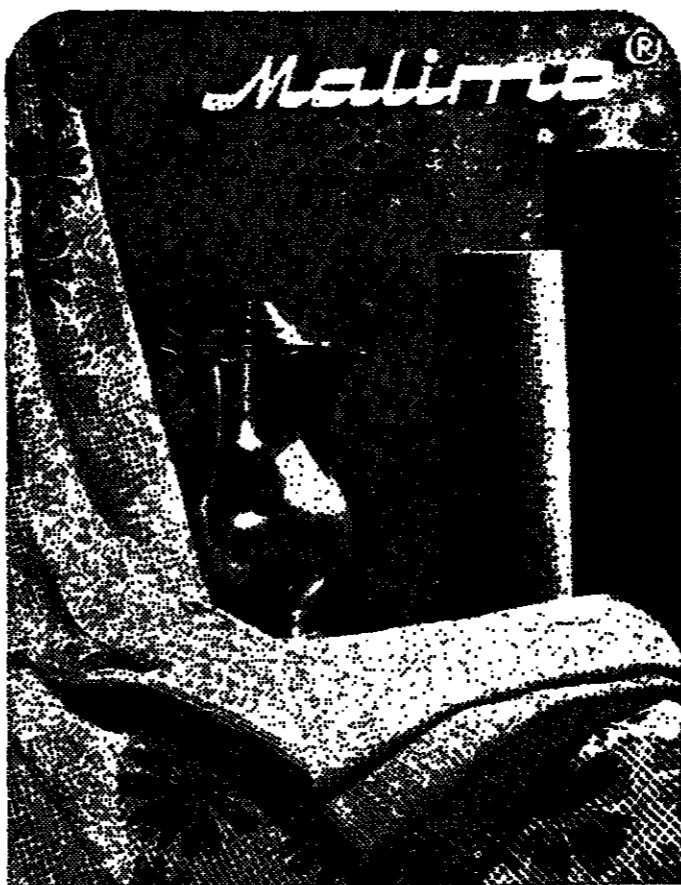
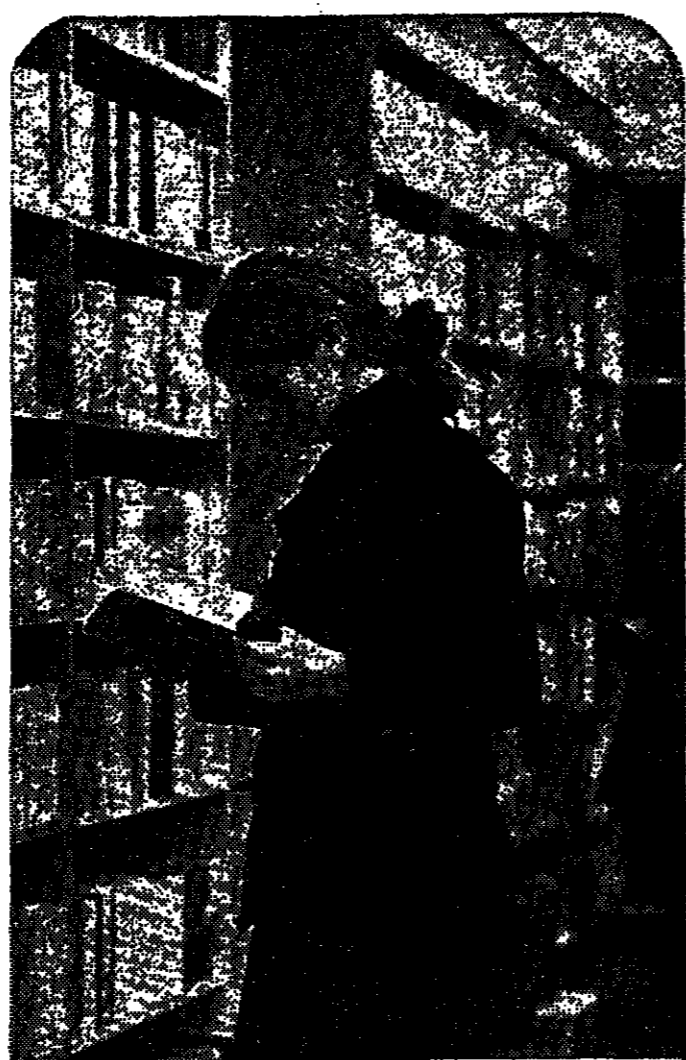
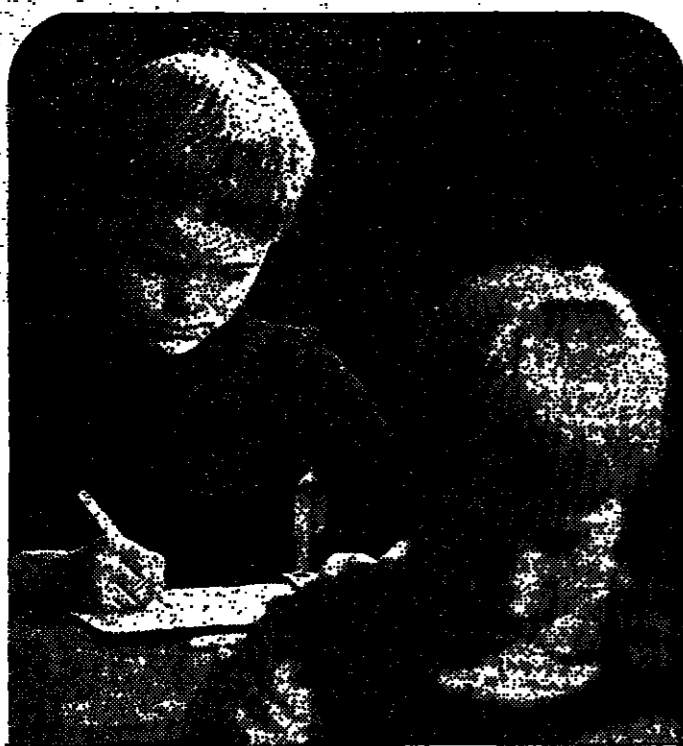
The Code of Work and the Education Acts for example guarantee youth the right and impose the obligation to free 10-year high school instruction as well as to vocational training and qualification. At the same time measures to protect youth were proclaimed, e.g. the ban on child labour, the creation of working conditions according to the physical capacities of young people, a ban on night work and overtime for youths under the age of 16, and many more.

Almost every 7th worker in the national economy is a youth. Regular youth promotion schemes are elaborated in all businesses and spheres. All heads of enterprises, co-operative and institutes of well as members of local councils and mayors are obliged to give an account twice-yearly of the observation of the youth laws and the realisation of state promotion measures.

Youths in about 17,000 youth brigades carry out with a sense of responsibility the tasks set them. Economically important projects like the construction of the long-distance water pipeline for the Unterwellenborn Marxhütte, the Sosa dam, the iron works at Ost, the Trattendorfer power station, the Rostock transmarine port and the Schwedt natural oil processing works have been declared youth projects and were constructed by youths.

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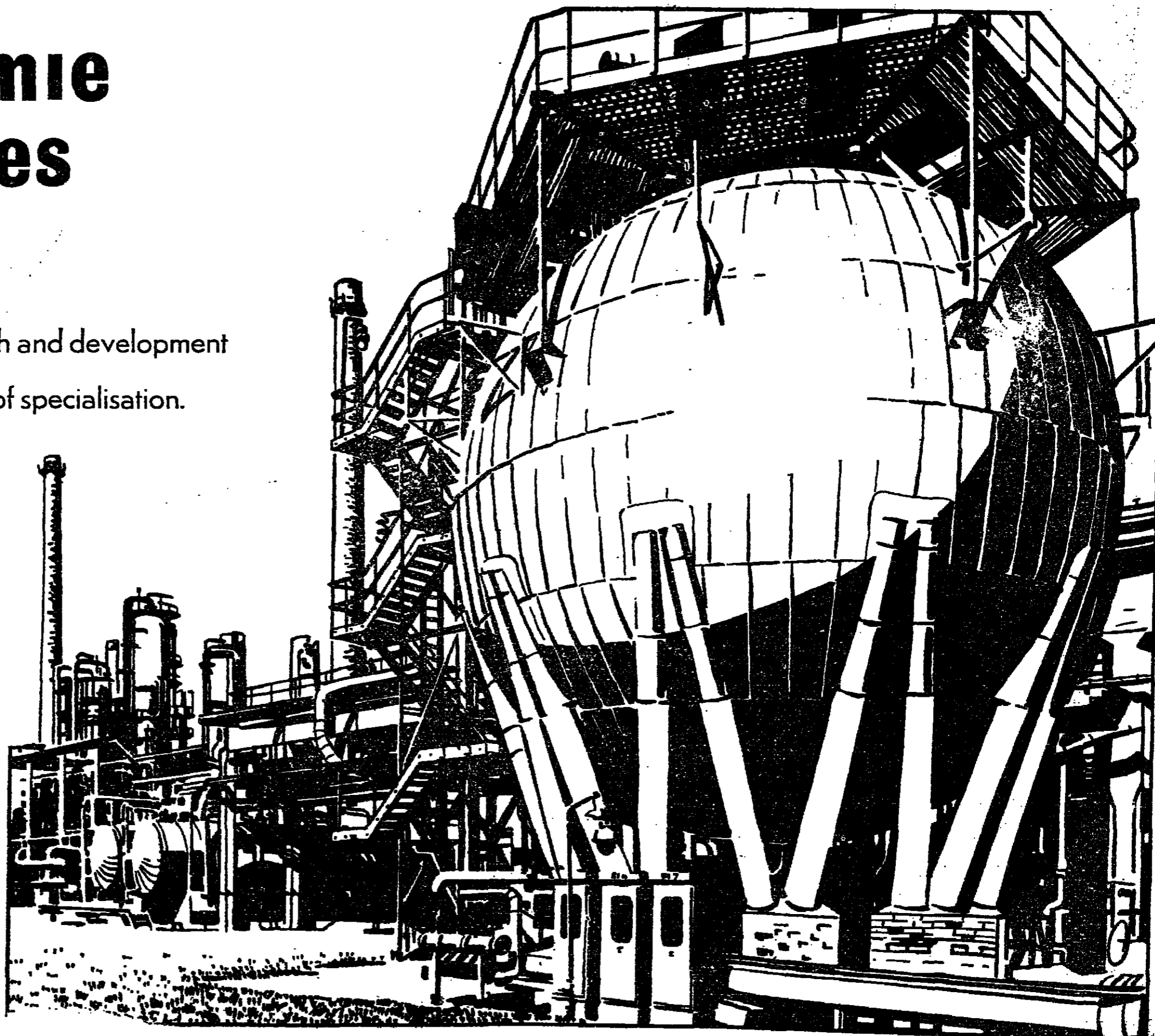
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# AGRICULTURAL MASS PRODUCTION

16,000 head of cattle under one roof

by Hans-Jurgen Kolbe

Agriculture is doubtless among those spheres in the GDR which have undergone the greatest changes over the past two and a half decades. Two figures will suffice to show the tempo of development: in 1949 one agricultural worker was producing foodstuffs for every ninth of population, in 1973 the figure has risen to 28.

The key to this success is a state agriculture policy, reaching from the implementation of land reform via the creation of agricultural production cooperatives (LPG) right up to the establishment of massive cooperative associations. This was the quickest way for farmers to achieve industrial-type production methods, and these measures are the prerequisite for agricultural mass production.

Modern techniques, better conditions, industrial-type production methods in agriculture, that means the production of foodstuffs with modern techniques, the use of whole machinery systems over huge areas and in giant plants. But it also means the reduction of heavy manual labour and an improvement in working conditions for cooperative farmers and the workers on state farms.

Industrial-type production requires new forms of organization of labour. In the GDR this means cooperation of several LPGs among themselves or between them and state farms. Such relations often extend as far as industry in which certain enterprises in the handling industry (dairies, slaughterhouses) are directly involved in the cooperation. These new forms are indispensable for effective production. A type E 512 combine harvester complex, for example, needs 5,000 acres of harvesting to operate profitably. The Soviet "Krowez K

700" all-wheel tractor can only really be used to advantageous ploughing over an area of 15,000 acres. One LPG alone—even with as many as 2,500 acres—cannot offer this space, nor the means to buy several such modern and efficient machine systems. Thus production units of between 7,500 and 15,000 acres arose, where the modern machinery can be utilized reasonably and beneficially.

**Impressive Sizes**  
At the same time as joint control of ploughland and

Year	Slaughtered	incl. pigs	milk	Eggs (millions)
1949	242	111	1,404	206
1960	1,089	885	4,878	2,176
1973	1,953	1,157	7,269	3,815

pasture—the prerequisites for industrial animal breeding were also created. At present hundreds of such plants are in operation throughout the GDR. The size of these plants is impressive. They can hardly be compared with others on an international scale. There are plants in which at least 2,000 cows can be kept under one roof. There are as a rule 5,000 stalls for calves in one plant. Pig feeding is effected in industrial-type installations for 25,000, and even 100,000 animals in the future. The results of these industrial-type installations for animal production, justified by the use of modern techniques and the application of new scientific knowledge, are by far greater than anything achieved in the former individual agricultural economy. They also exceed the results of previous cooperative operations. An example: in 1969 the first dairy cow installation was established in Dedelow, Kreis Pranzlau, and production was started with 2,000 cows under one

roof. In 1973 the average milk output per cow in this plant exceeded the limit of 5,000 kilos. That means that this plant with only 39 workers on double shift produced as much milk as 450 individual farmers in the Fifties or 20 agricultural production cooperatives in the sixties.

**Our needs covered by our own production**  
The following table shows how the GDR has developed in the state promotion of animal products (figures in 1,000 tons):

A considerable increase was achieved in milk output of cows, rising from 1,782 kilos per head in 1949 to 2,646 kilos in 1960. In 1973 it reached 3,621 kilos. It would be hardly feasible to obtain such quantities by hand-milking, and so today 95 per cent of cows are milked mechanically as opposed to only 1 per cent in 1950. With 216,400 cows in the stalls, that's quite a job!

A similar tendency to mechanization has appeared in egg production. Of the 3,800 million eggs produced in 1973, 50 per cent came from chickens kept under industrial-type conditions in modern battery cooperatives. These few examples will suffice to illustrate the trend of development over the past 25 years. Agriculture in the GDR produces 45 per cent of all goods funds for the country's population. Modern industrialized agriculture has made it possible to cover the needs of our own people for meat and meat products, butter, milk, eggs, potatoes and sugar from our own production.

# FACTS AND FIGURES

## More Doctors

The number of doctors was about 29,000 in 1973, dentists around 7,500. That means 1 doctor for every 580 people, 1 dentist for every 2,300 people. Every GDR citizen goes to the doctor 8 times a year on average.

## Prophylaxis is the Basic Principle

The comprehensive prophylactic treatment and care of the population is guaranteed by maternity advice centres, factory health facilities, legally stipulated examinations, obligatory vaccinations, hygiene inspections,

e.g. of food production and food shops, medical supervision of children in creches, kindergartens and schools.

A total of 40 million prophylactic treatments and consultations are effected every year.

## Doctors in the Factory

The GDR has created an effective factory-based health service. At present, about 65 per cent of all workers in the GDR can be treated at work by the appropriate polyclinics, out-patients facilities as well as individual doctors and nurses offices.

## Low Infant Mortality Rate

Pre-natal and post-natal care which has been developed over many years led to the result that the infant mortality rate (per 1,000 births) of 72.2 in 1950 went down to 16 in 1973, while the maternal mortality rate of 2.1 in 1950 was reduced to 0.5 in 1973 (per 1,000 births).

## Compulsory Vaccination Calendar

Just a few days after birth a legally stipulated vaccination programme gets under way for all children with their first vaccination against tuberculosis.

The programme concerns vaccinations against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, tuberculosis, measles, infantile paralysis and eventually mumps too.

The vaccinations are free, as indeed are all medical services in the GDR.

## Infectious Diseases Overcome

Measles are no longer a national disease in the GDR; in 1973 only 421 cases were registered. Infantile paralysis disappeared in 1962, and of diphtheria there was one case only in 1973. Smallpox and tetanus in children have been entirely eliminated.

## A New Vaccine

Scientists of the Institute for Microbiology of the Karl-Marx University in Leipzig are now working together with other research centres of the GDR and other socialist countries on a new vaccine against intestinal infections, as for example dysentery.

The new vaccine will be important for veterinary as well as for human medical use. The international joint project includes microbiologists from the USSR, Bulgaria and Rumania. The aim of these efforts is to extract an oral vaccine from living bacteria which can then be used to greater effect than traditional preparations against diarrhoea diseases, especially in infants.

# Three great names under one roof



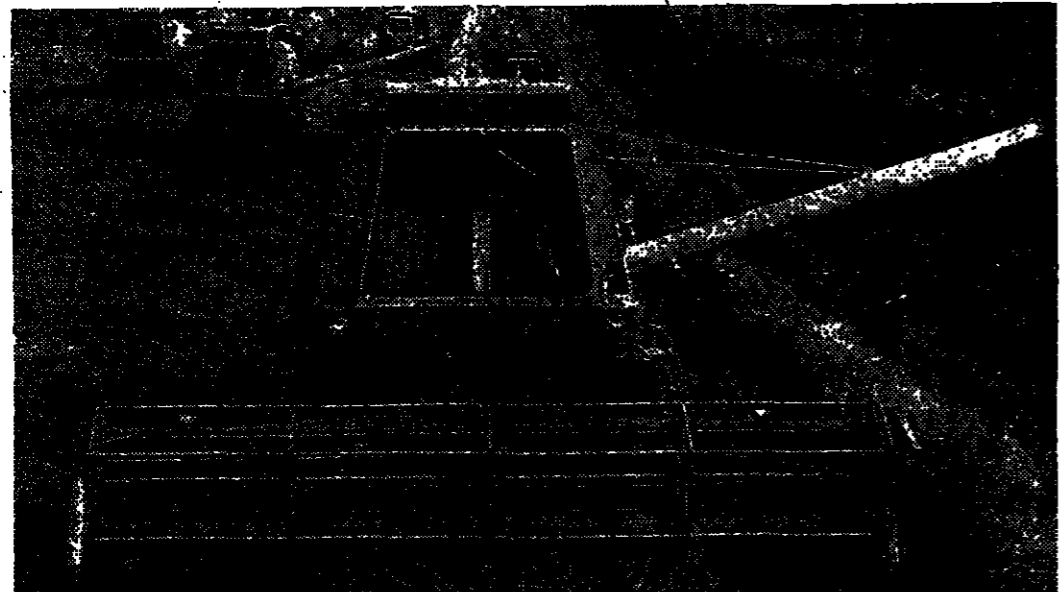
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Modern combine harvesters set the pace in harvest-time on the cooperative fields.

# A RAPID GROWTH FOR CHEMICALS

By Wolfgang Wenzel

The GDR's chemical industry shows a steady development. This field alone exceeded the average increase of the whole of industrial production by about 10 per cent. From 1960 to 1970, the gross industrial output of the chemical industry was doubled. Today the GDR's chemical installations are producing four times more than in 1950.

One of the essential reasons for this is the long-term co-operation among members of the CMEA, including the comprehensive Soviet supplies of natural oil and gas for the chemicalization of the national economy.

**Plesteritz**—the chemical industry's biggest site

Natural gas formed the foundations of the GDR's most modern fertiliser works over an area of about 80 acres of land in Plesteritz, just outside the gates of the Lutheran city of Wittenberg. It is a site for all kinds of expansion, not only according to the size of the installations. It is here that more than 4,000 specialists from CMEA states collaborate. Soviet experts have already erected a factory for the production of nitric acid. The general contractor for the urea plants is Chemoprojekt of Prague. The Polish Rudex enterprise is represented by 1,200 firms. March 1974 saw the first ammonia plant go into production. The first urea plant is still being tested. On completion, the nitrogen fertiliser plant will have an annual output which, if filled into 50kg sacks, would encircle the globe.

**Higher yields from agriculture**

Agrochemical products like fertilisers, etc. will make it possible to increase crop yields by around 7 tons per hectare by 1980. With animals too, agrochemical products have become indispensable. The necessity of and extensive agricultural development is demonstrated by the fact that the world population will have doubled within the next 40 years. A major portion of the yield increment is being effected by the increasing industrialization of agricultural production processes. The future of the GDR's agrochemical industry will be largely determined by the ability to augment land efficiency by 35 to 40 per cent in the next 10 to 15 years.

**Quality from Schkopau and Bitterfeld**

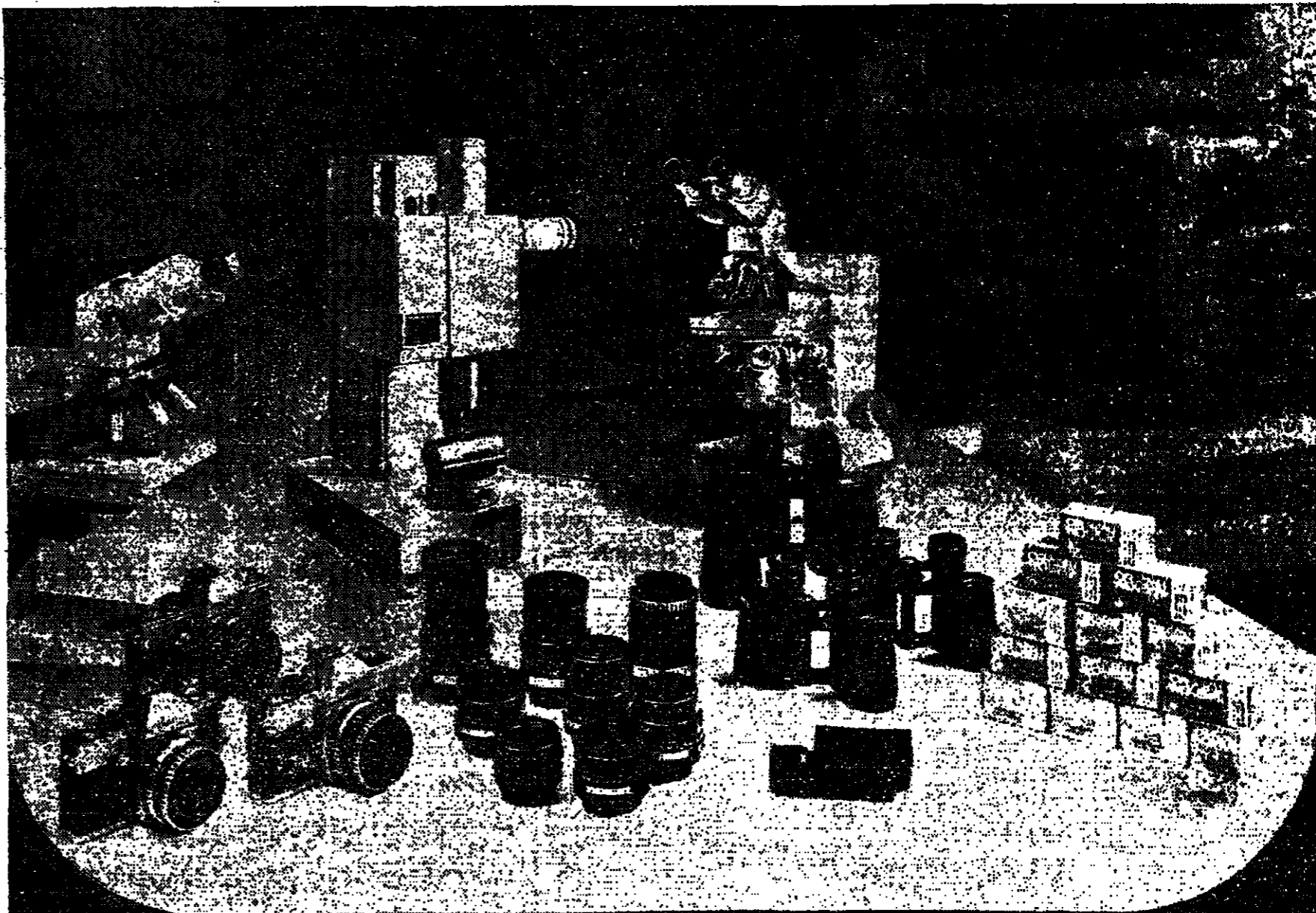
Decades ago the first major technical manufacture of synthetic rubber in the world was introduced at what is now the Kombinat VEB Chemische Werke Buna in Schkopau. Today the combine offers a range of interesting styrene-butadiene and acrylonitrile-butadiene polymers. 17 different elastomers differentiated by the particular styrene and/or acrylonitrile contents as well as by the application of various emulsifiers and stabilisers, complete the range. Solvents for plastics manufacture, chlorinated hydrocarbons, non-saturated polyester and polyvinylacetate also form a part of their export programme.

After more than 75 years of tradition, the present Bitter-

feld chemical combine can look back with pride, being now one of the leading European chlorine manufacturers. The 4,000 products include organic dyes, sodium potassium hydroxide as well as ion exchange synthetic resins. Another important percentage of the exports from Bitterfeld is furnished by plant protection and pesticide products. The GDR's comprehensive chemical supplies include silicone emulsions and silicone rubber from the Nünchritz VEB chemical works, paraffins and waxes from the Schwedt petrochemical combine and around 400 chemical bases from the VEB Leuna works.

**Exports to 100 countries**

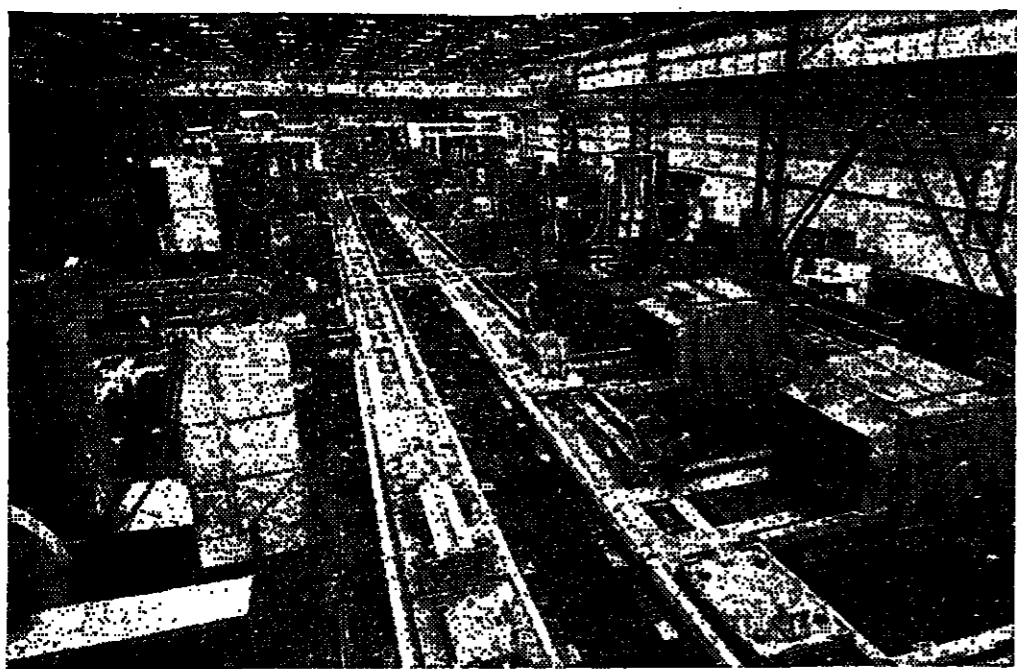
The CHEMIE-EXPORT-IMPORT nationally-owned foreign trade firm is the centralised sales and purchase organisation of the GDR's chemical industry. The GDR chemical industry supplies about 100 different countries and is an internationally respected trading concern. Exports and imports range from raw materials via the most varied processing stages to the finished product for specific uses. Commodities such as synthetic rubber, plastic products in PVC and polyethylene, organic textile dyes, textile, leather and paper auxiliaries, plant protection and pesticide products, paints and lacquers, cosmetics, and household chemicals as well as chemical/technical goods in large quantities are among the comprehensive range offered by this organisation, apart from the traditional organic and inorganic materials.



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Modern machine tools are manufactured in the "Fritz Heckert" works in Karl-Marx-Stadt and exported to many countries. The picture shows a view of the "Prisma 2" fully-automatic machine system used for making prismatic components.

## MACHINES IN DEMAND

GDR economic statistics show that mechanical engineering has a high share in the social and national production. It is among those industrial sectors which determine the profile of the national economy. Mechanical engineering formed 27% of all exports in 1973 (7.15 thousand million marks out of a total of 26.17 thousand million).

### Place of Honour for Machine Tools

Within mechanical engineering, machine tooling takes the place of honour. Its production volume has doubled in the last ten years, and it enjoys eighth position on the world scale.

More than 70,000 people are working in the five giant combines of this industrial sector. Their products go to customers abroad who account for 60 to 75% of all goods, chiefly to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries where the CMEA promotes close co-operation in research, development and production. (For example the research centre of GDR promotes scientific co-operation with 18 research centres of socialist countries).

But other countries too, show an increasing interest in machine tools from the GDR. Many firms manufacture under licence and with components from the GDR. GDR machinery has been well established in Arab and Latin-American states. 8 to 30% of imported gearmaking machines in France, Italy, Japan and the FRG come from GDR production, as do 7 to 10% of imported drilling and milling machines in France, Great Britain and Japan. In Great Britain, for example, WMW supplied a vital part of a modern production line for motor vehicle transmissions operating in one of the GKN works. A

cross-rolling machine, manufactured at the Erfurt works, Europe's largest metal forming machine tool manufacturer, was installed at Ford's Dagenham Forge in 1969 and proved to be a most advanced technique in the forging industry.

**TEXTIMA**—The range available in the Jubilee Year GDR textile machine building has also won a good reputation for itself. Its name is closely linked with the **MALIMO** stitch-bonding process which contributed to the breakthrough of a completely new system for the manufacture of textile fabrics.

Over 700 stitch-bonding machines are operating today in a large variety of countries. They have an annual capacity of 350 million square metres of fabric. The wide range of goods manufactured with **MALIMO** machines underlines the significant role played by GDR textile engineers in technical progress on an international scale.

The 28,000 workers at **TEXTIMA** are constantly developing new machine systems, machines and processes jointly with other industrial sectors and in co-operation with the other CMEA members which do justice to speedy production growth and also to changing fashions. The range offered at the Fair this year contained 22 new and 13 further developments. Many countries specially demand double jersey machines, flat knitting machines, warp-knitting machines and stitch-bonding machines. The **TEXTIMA** range also includes machines and plants for textile processing and the clothing industries and equipment for laundries and dry-cleaners. About 70% of the stitch-bonding machines exported by **MALIMO** go to the USSR,

Poland, Bulgaria, France, Great Britain, Italy, the FRG, Japan and the USA.

### POLYGRAPH in all continents

A further branch of GDR machine building concerns the manufacture of polygraphic machinery and equipment. At the **VEB POLYGRAPH** combine in Leipzig are united internationally recognized concerns from Radebeul, Plauen, Dresden, Bautzen and Leipzig.

The present **POLYGRAPH** range includes sheet-fed offset and web offset presses, rotary machines for letterpress printing and relief printing, bookbinding machines of all types, book presses, Flexoprint machines, reproduction cameras and devices, machinery for form preparation, cardboard box machines, guillotines as well as auxiliary machines for all printing processes.

Scheduled research and development activities in close collaboration with the polygraphic industry are the foundations for the development of efficient and economical polygraphic machines and equipment. Moreover, co-operation between scientific institutes of the GDR and other CMEA states ensures that new products satisfy all practical demands.

Accordingly, the international demand for polygraphic machines from the GDR has increased. Production in this branch of industry has augmented 13 times in the past 25 years and exports more than 21.

Today **POLYGRAPH** products are proving their worth in the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, in Italy, France, the FRG, Belgium, Great Britain, Japan, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, India, Iraq, Mexico, Brazil and many other countries.

This year's Leipzig Autumn Fair again proved to be the site for world trade and technical progress. More than 6,000 exhibitors from 48 countries offered their products in eight technical and 24 consumer goods sectors. British businessmen have been among Leipzig's guests for decades, and on this occasion British firms showed their products in 17 sectors. The Department of Trade had its own official information stand on the Technical Fair area. Participation by the British Plastics Federation seems particularly worthy of mention, representing as it did a whole range of companies in Leipzig. The British offers at this fair ranged from Match-box (Lesney Products) and Cocoa (Cadbury's) to machines for polygraphic and paper industries.

Radio Chemical Centre Ltd. displayed medical technology, Platt International showed spinning machines, Shell International offered lubricants, chemicals and synthetics. ICI was also there, a company which has had long-term scientific and technical cooperation with GDR firms.

Mr. Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Trade looked around the city for three days and appeared to be very impressed by the atmosphere among British businessmen as well as by the goods offered by the GDR, the variety of products and the standard of the whole fair. Mr. Deakins underlined at the press conference that the significance of the Leipzig Fairs resides not alone in the deals which are concluded

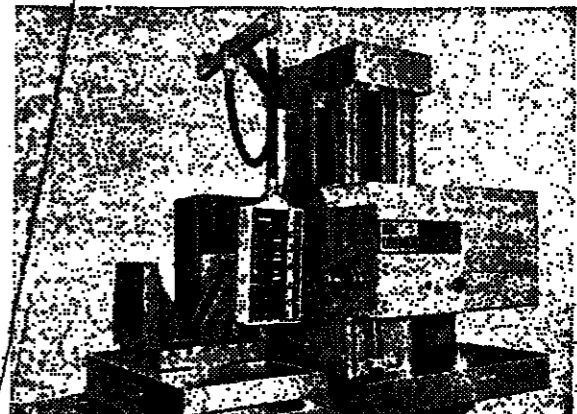
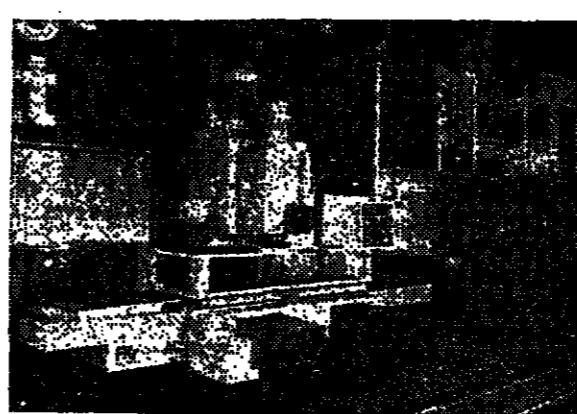
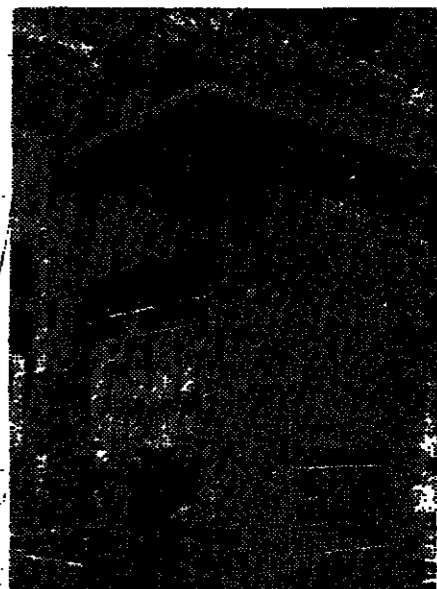
there, but also in the many new contacts which are made. Nevertheless, trade between the GDR and Great Britain has doubled over the last seven months, the first fruit of the ten year agreement on economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation of both states signed in December 1973. By 1976 the exchange of goods is to double once again, a forecast in which Mr. Deakins concurred with his counterparts in the GDR government, including Foreign Trade Minister Sölle, his deputy Bell and several under-secretaries as well as the Presidents of the State Bank and Foreign Trade Bank. "We politicians have paved the way", declared Mr. Deakins. "Now the experts must cultivate technical contacts and the businessmen

on both sides must work out the details." The British firms represented at Leipzig showed particular interest in heavy machinery as well as in equipment for metallurgy and the construction industry. The GDR invited British machine-tools experts, and the British Department of Trade showed great interest in contacts with experts in medical technology and scientific aid construction. Wheels were also set in motion for the convention of the joint British-GDR government commission which will determine scientific and technical cooperation between the two states in machine construction, chemistry and other fields. Mutual licence acquisition and industrial collaboration will doubtless also be discussed.

## Helicopters laid a lawn

A special process developed in Leuna (GDR) was used during the year to plant over 150 acres of arid highland. High winds had carried large quantities of dust from this slope on to the site of the local chemical cooperative. Voluntary helpers applied a layer of straw matted with bitumen on to the dusty surface and then grass was sown. As the final third of the plateau was unsuitable for vehicles, helicopters of the GDR's INTERFLUG airline finished off the work. The remaining necessary 80 tons of straw were thrown from the air in bundles of 1.5 tons each.

# Machine tools and tools from The German Democratic Republic.



## MODERN OFFICE TECHNOLOGY

Many fairs confirm again and again the efficiency of the GDR's data processing and office machine industry. The manufacture of office technology has a long tradition in our country, almost 100 years are chronicled.

In over 50 countries the increasing demands of economic administration, production preparation and handling has led to the development of more and more modern machinery and whole machine systems. Over 60,000 scientists, technicians and experts rely not only on their own experience in this branch of industry, but also work in close cooperation with other states of the CMEA.

By the fruitful research and production cooperation, the two public combines **ZENTRONIK** and **ROBOTRON** have the latest scientific and technical knowledge at their fingertips, and are in a position to offer varied system solutions, create suitable techniques and developable extensions from a technical and problem-orientated point of view. Great export possibilities have been opened up—with CMEA countries as well as with capitalist industrial states. Today data-processing devices and systems and office machines from the GDR are supplied to more than 50 countries all over the world. And the list of customers gets longer.

**Economic Use by ESER**  
The production sites of the **ZENTRONIK** and **ROBOTRON** combines demonstrate their efficiency particularly when working on the development of a uniform electronic computer (**ESER**). Special

mention must be made here of the **ROBOTRON ES 1040**. The **ESER** system was developed on the basis of a multilateral government agreement signed by the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and the GDR. It includes a systematic series of central units as well as peripheral machines and systems supports. It is characteristic here that the development of **ESER** is not limited to machine technology alone, but also includes the electronic calculation techniques. The progress of data-processing and office machines industries in the GDR is further witnessed by the **ROBOTRON PRS 4000** process calculation system, the **ROBOTRON KRS 4200** small control computer and the newly-developed **ROBOTRON KRS 4.100** small control computer system. The latter is intended for use as a built-in computer for controlling machine-tools and complex machinery.

Interesting applications, especially in the fields of medium data techniques, data collection technology and printing techniques are provided by the **VEB ZENTRONIK**. Here we find the **darö Soemtron 385** electronic accounting and invoicing machine and the semi-automatic **darö CELLATRON 1600** data collection system. The versatile **CELLATRON 1600** system may be used for production supervision in production processes as well as for the rationalization of economic processes by utilization of the on-line data technique. Special mention should be made here of the **Ascota-optical printer 1360/1361** and the **darö OPTIMA 200** electric typewriter. All these products were shown at

the Leipzig Spring Fair 1974 and aroused interest from visitors native and foreign. Let others judge.

The GDR is represented at many foreign fairs and exhibitions with its modern data-processing and office machine technology. Successes at the 1973 **SICOB** in Paris included the new **darö 1840** office computer, a device in the medium data range; at the 1973 **data-conor** in Stockholm, **ZENTRONIK's** offer of hardware and software was greeted by interested parties with the words "perfection, reliability, speed, reaction-ability and compatibility". There was similar praise for GDR office technology at the Hanover Fair, at "interbico" in Zagreb, at the international fair at Plovdiv and at the computer exhibition in Tallinn (Estonia). The fact was also stressed that GDR devices and systems were equipped specially for the particular market.

The new devices and systems of data-processing and office machine technology require that producer and user are linked by direct contact, and the two GDR combines are geared to this trend. A large staff of specialised experts was formed for programme elaboration and the development of applicable problem solutions. Collaboration with the users guarantees favourable economic results. Further, operating personnel receive the suitable training. An extensive system of service facilities has been created. Any damage is quickly repaired, necessary alterations immediately implemented. Cooperation with national representatives has been close for many years. Increasing sales successes are the result.

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### WMW-Export-Import

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# Leipzig Fair

## German Democratic Republic

9/16 March 1975

31 August /

7 September 1975

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LEIPZIG FAIR is a world trade centre. Twice a year thousands of exhibitors from some 60 countries come to the GDR to show their latest products. Many thousands of buyers, research workers and technicians from more than 90 countries visit Leipzig Fair to make new contacts, gain information and do business.

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- Food Processing Machinery and Packaging Machinery
- Agricultural Machinery
- Electrical Engineering, Automation Technology
- Data Processing Equipment, Office Machines
- Telecommunications and Measuring Equipment, Precision Instruments
- Ceramic and Glass-making Machinery
- Power Engines and Prime Movers
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- Surface Treatment Technology
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- Collective Displays and Central Information Stands of Foreign Countries
- Fair Buildings in the City Centre
- Textiles and Clothing
- Fur Garments
- Leather, Artificial Leather
- Footwear
- Glassware and Ceramics
- Publications
- Household Chemicals, Cosmetics and Pharmaceutical Products
- Food and Allied Products
- Household and Domestic Appliances
- Radio and Television Sets
- Musical Instruments
- Toys
- Clocks and Watches
- Jewellery and Fancy Goods
- Decorative and Carnival Goods
- Craft Wares
- Hunting Guns
- Paper Products, Office Requisites, Packaging Materials
- Negotiating and Export Offices

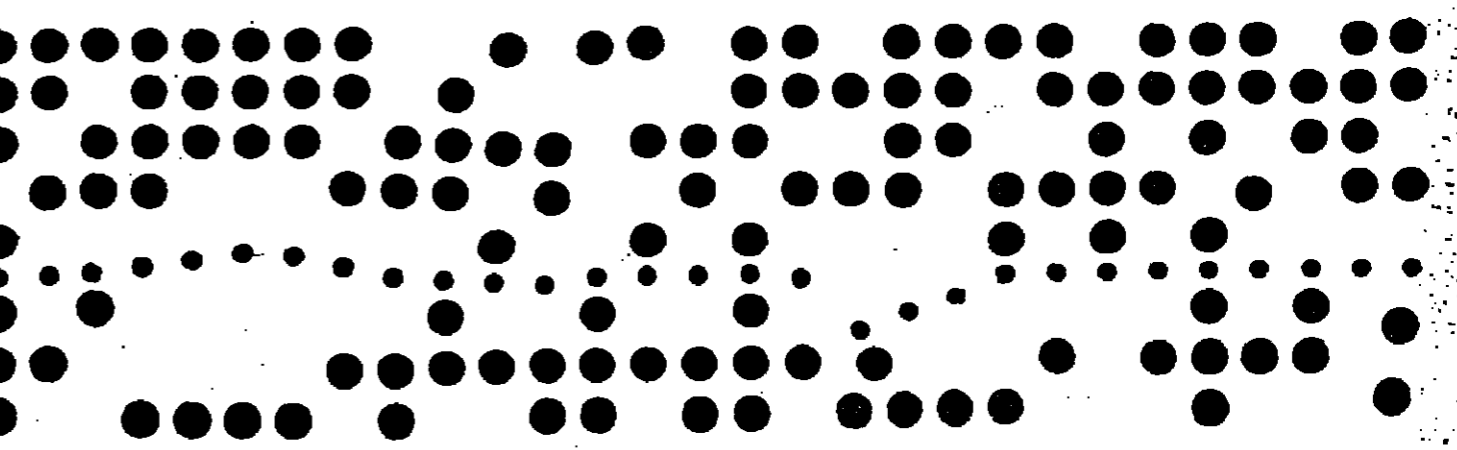
#### PRODUCT GROUPS OF LEIPZIG AUTUMN FAIR

- Fairground and Messehaus Bugra
- Chemical Industry
- Chemical Plant
- Plastics Machinery
- Textile and Shoe-making Machinery
- Paper-making, Printing and Allied Machinery
- Woodworking Machinery and Tools
- Automotive Products
- Medical and Surgical Equipment
- Leisure and Sports Goods
- Furniture
- Negotiating and Export Offices
- Collective Displays and Central Information Stands of Foreign Countries
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- Fur Garments
- Leather, Artificial Leather
- Footwear
- Glassware and Ceramics
- Interscopia—the Teaching Aids Exhibition
- Household Chemicals, Cosmetics and Pharmaceutical Products
- Food and Allied Products
- Household and Domestic Appliances
- Radio and Television Sets
- Musical Instruments
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- Clocks and Watches
- Jewellery and Fancy Goods
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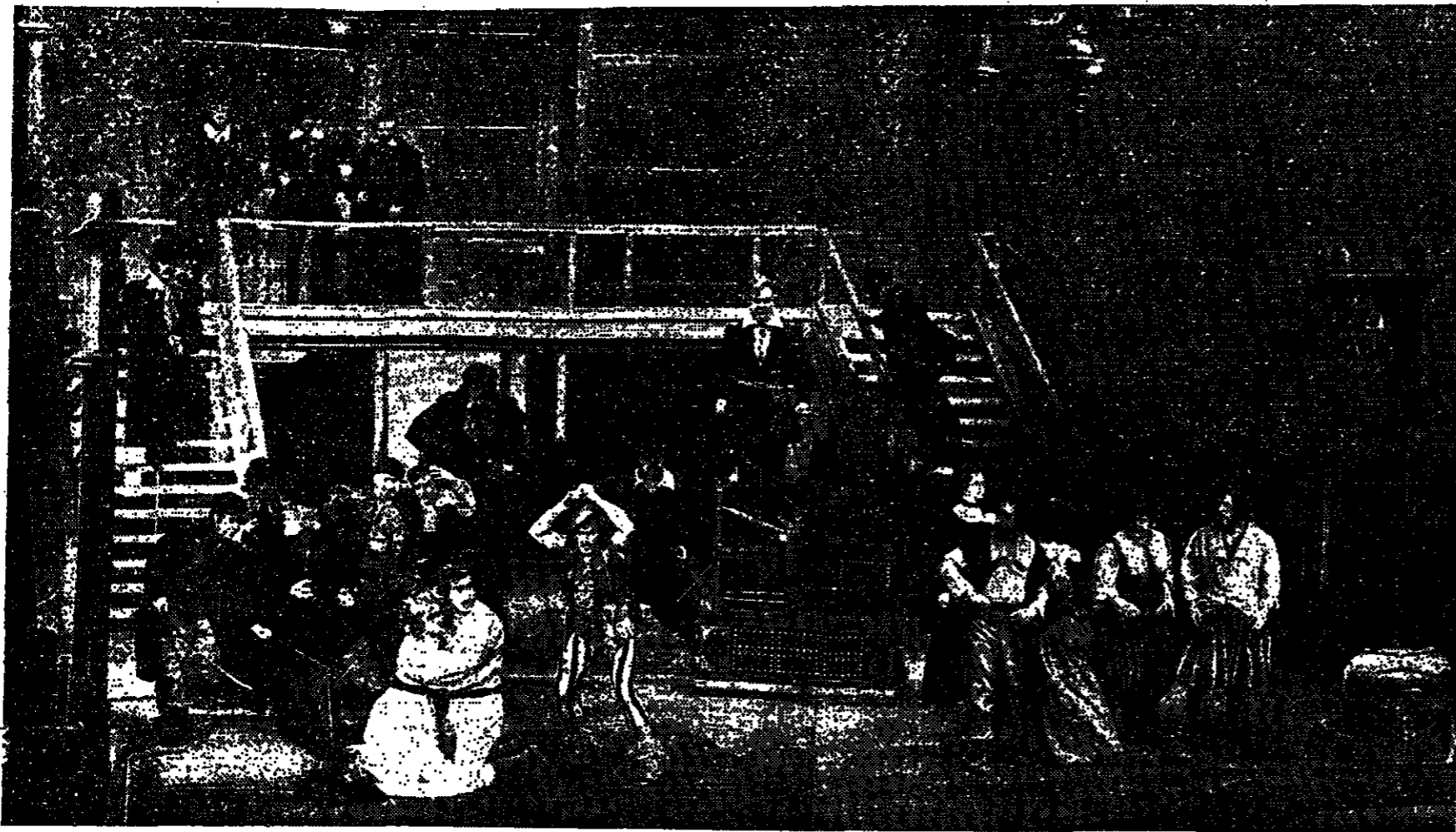
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Performance of the opera "Falstaff" at the German State Opera in Berlin.

## ART AND CULTURE BY AND FOR MILLIONS

The upswing of cultural life in the GDR is visible in daily life as well as in artistic and literary progress. This field is greatly supported and promoted by the State which has more than quadrupled the available media since 1950. The opportunities for cultural experience are many and varied; and the people's interest is great, as is their desire to develop cultural values, to embellish their everyday lives and make life richer . . .

The 116 stages of the GDR whose repertoire includes the works of humanist heritages of all lands and ages as well as the creations of progressive contemporary dramatists, were visited last year by over 12 millions. The 1973/74 and 1974/75 seasons include over 100 first performances, with the participation not only of theatres in the GDR capital, Berlin, but also local towns, and many small and medium-sized theatres are presenting new works.

In 1973 2,332,000 attended concerts given by the GDR's 81 orchestras. Well-known ensembles like the Berlin State Band, the Dresden State Band celebrating its 425th anniversary in 1973, the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra and the Dresden Philharmonic are appreciated at home and abroad. The Dresden Philharmonic is at present guesting in various British cities.

The great choir tradition is carefully tended and continued in the GDR. 300,000 singers are united in 7,000 choir associations, with classic vocal works side by side with folk songs on the programme. Among the most well-known ensembles are the Dresden Kreuzchor and the Leipzig Thomanechor, two boys' choirs which are mentioned for the first time in 13th century documents. Young people are especially enthusiastic founders of singing clubs. At present there are about 1,500 such clubs in the GDR.

The 595 museums belong to

those cultural institutions which have a constant stream of visitors. 25.2 millions, including many foreign tourists, took the opportunity in 1973 to enjoy the treasures of world culture. The most popular museums were those known far beyond the GDR's frontiers like the Dresden State Art Collection with 2.2 million visitors, the Berlin State Museums with 1.8 million, the palaces and gardens of Potsdam-Sanssouci with 1.7 million and the Goethe national museum at Weimar with over 800,000. This last figure will certainly be greatly increased in 1974, the 225th anniversary of J. W. von Goethe's birth, one of the greatest German classicists.

The twelve millionth visitor to the Goethe museum since 1954, the year of its reopening, is soon expected—proof of the great interest the people have in cultural and art-history witnesses of the past.

But the ever-growing number of visitors alone does not bear witness to the increasing cultural interests and needs of

the workers, nor do the exhibitions in cultural facilities. 1.4 million workers are artistically active in their leisure hours and contribute to enrich the cultural life of the nation. There are 25,000 popular art groups and circles of all art forms in clubs and cultural unions accessible to all. Focal points in this popular artistic creativity and of the cooperation between lay and professional artists are the workers' festivals held every two years since 1959 and prepared for by firms and local festivals on an ever-widening basis. More than 6 million people were involved, for example, in the 2,111 company festivals in preparation for this year's workers' festivals.

The socialist culture is not a sphere cut off from work or turned in upon itself, but permeates material production as well as all other walks of life; in firms and combines, workers in socialist competition and the movement to work, learn and live socialist—set themselves aims for common cul-

tural experience in the working brigades, inviting artists and discussing new books or plays. Books continue to play a large part in our cultural life. The GDR is among the best-read countries in the world. 5,000 titles are published every year with copies of more than 100 millions sold. Each family buys an average of 4 to 5 new books every year. Every fourth citizen is a member of one of the 36,000 state, school or trade union libraries which are free of charge.

Art and culture are an inseparable ingredient of daily life in the GDR. The preservation of cultural traditions of our people and of world cultures as well as the development of the revolutionary heritage of the working classes are worthy of special attention. The honouring of important artists, the magnitude of events, editions, theatrical presentations and international guests all go to prove that in the GDR the cultural wealth of the past and present have become the property of the whole people.

## The Berlin Festival

The Berlin Festival of Theatre and Music which takes place every year in autumn takes on special significance this year. The programme for the days from 28 September to 20 October comprises 300 events presented by soloists and ensembles from 15 countries. The capital's theatres offer 13 premieres. Ten GDR theatres are presenting noteworthy productions, including "Treffen mit Neruda 1974" of the Chilean Teatro Lautaro company which has found a new outlet in the Rostock People's Theatre.

Great Britain is represented by the Deller Consort, an ensemble which interprets the beauty and vitality of old English madrigals of the 16th to the 17th centuries by their lively, authentic and tonally pure artistic abilities.

## Goethe Monument Reconstructed

A reconstructed Goethe monument was solemnly unveiled in Jena (GDR) on the 225th anniversary of Goethe's birth. This is a reconstruction of the oldest and only monument to the poet which was erected in his own lifetime (in 1821) on the instructions of the Russian Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna. It was later removed in ignorance and destroyed. The work, extremely difficult from the geometrical point of view because of a lack of documentation, was undertaken by Professor Hubert Schiefelbein (Weimar), and casting took place after further preparations by a specialist unit in the Carl Zeiss Jena VEB.

## Grünes Gewölbe Takes New Shape

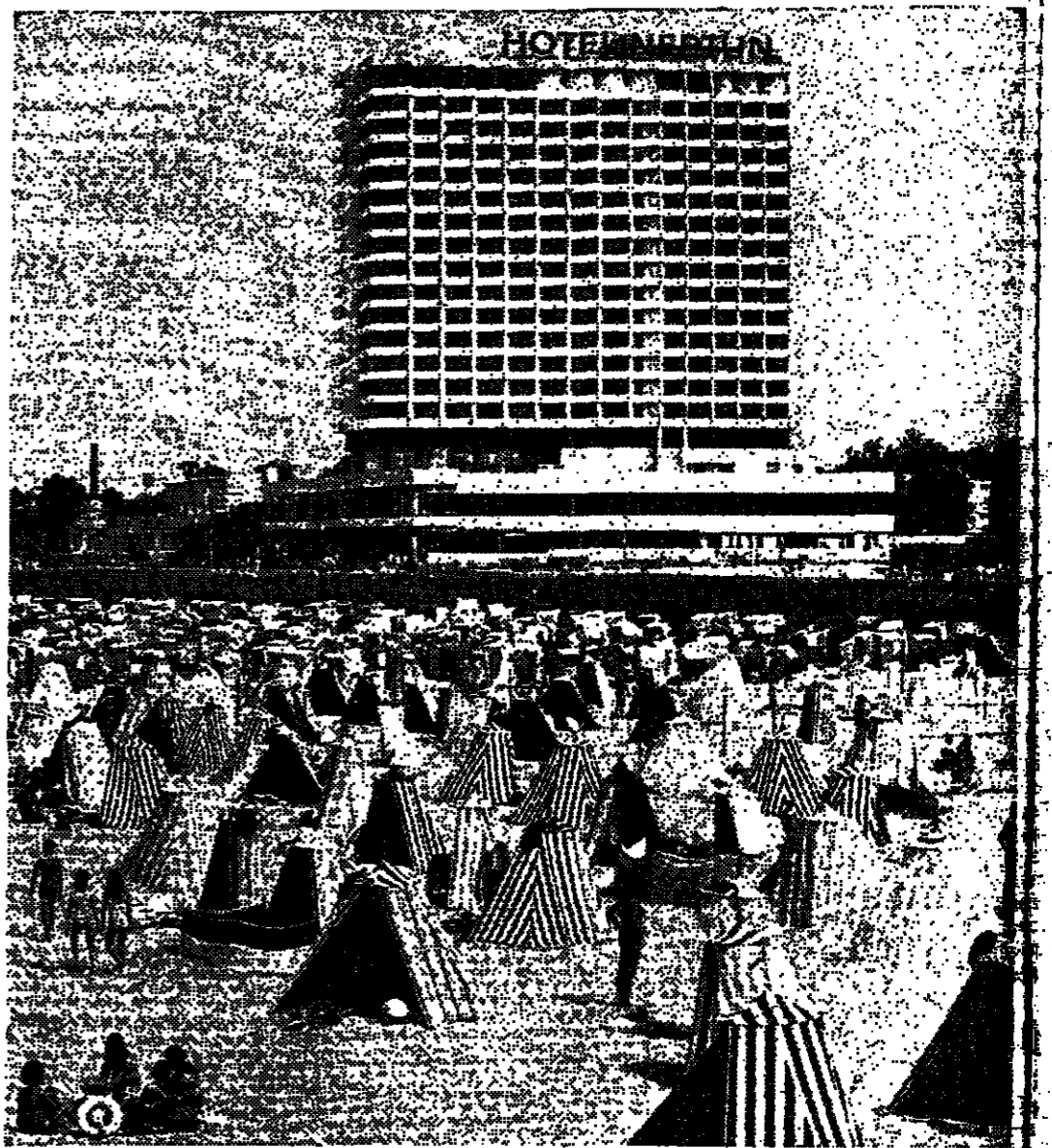
The 'Grünes Gewölbe' art museum in Dresden can once more be visited in the Albertinum in the City on the Elbe, after one and a half years' restoration work is now complete. The Dresden jewel-room—one of the largest in Europe—received a new festive shape for its 250th anniversary and the 25th of the GDR. Exhibition areas, for example, were extended by one half. More

than 3,200 works of art in gold, silver, precious stones, ivory, amber, wood, enamel, glass and bronze may now be viewed. All this has been possible thanks to those Soviet soldiers who preserved the Dresden treasures from destruction in 1945; thanks also to the Soviet restorers and museologists who have protected and cared for them up to their return in 1958.

## A Floating Island

An unusual natural phenomenon may be admired in the vicinity of Eisenach (GDR). A floating island in the Hautsee rises from the lake bed at high tide and

moves. On it grow birches, pines, creepers, heather, rushes and the flesh-eating plant sundew. The lake and the island, an extreme rarity according to botanists, are protected areas.



Holiday hotel "Neptun" at the Baltic coast.

## THE "SECRET" OF GDR SPORT

By WOLFGANG GITTER

Great Britain is regarded as a "sporting country", and so the GDR has been for some years now. But there are differences.

We have for example one social mass organization for sport, the German Athletics and Sport Federation (DTSB), with around 2.4 million members at present. That is 14 per cent of our population. Under the DTSB's direction, practice, training and competition operations are organized, i.e. the competition system in individual sports and also mass sports. But this is not the task of the sport organization alone. It relies for support on many other social forces. On the Ministry for National Education, for example, to which all schools are subject, on the Free German Trade Union Federation, the Free German Youth Organization, the community popular representations and many more.

When the People's Chamber of the GDR passed a new law

in 1974 for the promotion of youth, Section 34 expressly emphasized: "The socialist state guarantees physical culture and sport in all spheres of young peoples' lives and promotes the activities of the German Athletics and Sport Federation as the organizer and initiator of sport." This law obliges the state bodies to support the children's and youth Spartakiads. The Spartakiad movement is perhaps the most valuable achievement of the socialist sport movement in the past years. There are three million boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 in the GDR, but there were four million starters in Spartakiad competitions in 1973. This means that some participated in more than one sport. But this shows too that almost all scholars take part in Olympic-type events in these Spartakiads. It starts in schools, villages and towns, then there are local Spartakiads, and finally GDR finals

every two years with 12,000 participants. One must qualify at the various stages with defined standards. This promotes a sense of achievement, and not only in sport. The motto of this Spartakiad is "For great achievements at school, work and in sport". And we sports journalists add to the results of the winners, how they stand at school, what professional aims they have and what discipline and morale they display. Olympic winners like Roland Matthes, Karin Janz or Renate Stecher are products of this movement, and form versatile personalities for youth to emulate.

Young people in their millions are enthusiastic about sport, and so sport has become an ingredient of their life-style. When they get older, they will have every opportunity to retain this essential factor. "We feel that there is a right to sport for every individual and that it is the responsibility of the community to supply the adult with means for acquiring good sporting abilities

and for retaining them", demanded Pierre de Coubertin in 1927 at the Lausanne Pedagogical Congress. The GDR has made this right daily practice. The FDGB and the DTSB have agreed a common sport programme, in which more than five million workers participated in 1973. Enterprises are by law compelled to supply and finance sport facilities. This is radically different from the idea of "sponsorship". "Play sports—stay fit" and "my holiday isn't a holiday from sport" are slogans according to which a varied and appealing sport programme is organized.

The sporting press lends its aid in propagating and organizing health-giving joyful sport. In the 1972 Olympic year alone, 42 national competitions were organized by sports journalists, and three million people took part. In order to concentrate this organizing force, the Annual Congress of Sports Journalists decided in 1973 to support the Anniversary Mile (1,974 metres corre-

sponding to the anniversary of our Republic) created by the GDR's German Federation of Athletics. All those who have run 25 miles by the anniversary date, the 7th October 1974, participate in a tombola. Millions have already taken up the call, put on their tracksuits and begun running. "The road to the sports field saves so many a trip to the doctor", declared Erich Honecker, the First Secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED) at the VIII convention—a simple but pregnant formula.

But there is more to a sporting country than just winning medals at Olympic Games, world and European championships. Certainly the young swimmers in Vienna, the light athletics contestants in Rome and the rowers in Lucerne all make the headlines. But the foundation of their success is an extensive mass sport movement in Friedrich Ludwig Jahn and Pierre de Coubertin are realized.

## HOLIDAY TIME

By MARLENE BUNKE

In August this year Günter Knoblauch welcomed the 50,000th holidaymaker. Günter Knoblauch is the deputy director of the Neptune Interhotel in Warnemünde, and his guest was a chemical worker from Schwedt. The Neptune is one of three hotels in which the trade union holiday service provides holidays for workers and employees at low prices. An adult pays 310 marks for 13 days including accommodation and food, 30 marks for a child up to the age of 10 and 80 marks for children up to 18. The hotel's own kindergarten takes care of the holiday-makers' children free of charge.

Poland and Czechoslovakia is particularly strong. This year the GDR's travel agency booked 1.1 million such trips, the biggest number so far.

As the citizens of the GDR themselves like to be tourists, so they try to be good hosts. 17.3 million foreigners visited our country last year, of which 4.8 millions were from non-socialist states, including 3.4 million from West Berlin.

The number of visitors grows rapidly from year to year. Despite an average population density of 157 per square kilometre, the GDR possesses charming areas, including the Thuringian mountain forests, the Erzgebirge mountains or those of the Harz. Focal points too are the Baltic coast, the sandstone rocks of the Sächsische Schweiz and the lake areas of the Mark.

There are many towns worth a visit with their partly old, partly new architecture, monuments, theatres and other cultural attractions. The same goes for a trip to various museums and memorials. 35 cultural monuments in the GDR alone are classed in the international category of world rarities. The Berlin Pergamon museum for example is well-known beyond the country's frontiers built as it is on an island in the Spree in the heart of the city. Berlin itself is the main attraction for GDR visitors. A new attractive centre has been created. The Alexanderplatz has changed its face entirely. Many new complexes and buildings are to be seen everywhere in the city, making life more pleasant and serving improved education ends: schools, creches, kindergartens, services, sport facilities, cafes and restaurants. Berlin's new symbol is undoubtedly the television

and VHF tower. Since its opening in 1969 the 365 metre-high second largest construction in Europe has been visited by over six million people.

From Berlin, Potsdam is a short and comfortable ride away. The Park Sanssouci, the magnificent facades of the many palaces, the rich architecture of the apartments and the wonderful craftsmanship of the furnishings continue to attract great admiration. The Cecilienhof palace is also an important historical site, for this is the place where the powers of the anti-Hitler coalition signed the Potsdam agreement in 1945.

After the destruction of the second world war, Dresden is again the "Florence of the North"—in a new quality. Countless visitors have seen the Dresden Zwinger, one of the most notable of structures from the late Baroque period, as well as the Semper gallery with its collection of old Italian and Dutch masters. The gallery of modern masters in the Albertinum is also worth a visit as is the Grünes Gewölbe with its rich jewellery and gold works from the Baroque age. Weimar, the city of German classicism. Here are linked the names of Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Liszt and others. When you have walked through the Goethe house on the Frauenplan and through Schiller's work-room, visited the Cranach altar in the Herderkirche and the Liszt museum, and gone to Buchenwald, the memorial for 56,000 murdered anti-fascists of all nations you will understand why tourists from all over the world come to Weimar. The list of sights is long indeed. Those who visit them can understand why the GDR is constantly growing in popularity among foreign visitors.

## Sport: Facts and Figures

International Successes

In the Olympic Games the GDR won the following medals:

	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972	Total
Gold	1	5	5	10	24	45
Silver	4	10	13	11	26	64
Bronze	3	7	5	9	30	54

GDR athletes gained a total of 527 titles between 1956 and 8.9.1974 in world and European championships.

Central Sport Organization

The German Athletics and Sport Federation (DTSB) which celebrated its 25th anniversary on 1 October 1973, is the head organization for 35 sport associations, of which the largest are the football association, angling association and athletics association. 14.2 per cent of GDR citizens are members of the DTSB. Sport is no Privilege

Apart from a few exceptions

like cricker, pelota or squash, which are practically unknown, you can do any type of sport in the DTSB. Membership fees in a DTSB sport club are extremely low, 0.20 marks per month for children and scholars, 0.80 marks for students and apprentices and 1.30 marks for adults. All sport facilities are open free to every person, with the exception of swimming baths with admission fees of up to 1 mark.

This Special Feature has been written and sponsored by Interwerbung and Panorama DDR.

The first medal. Perhaps this Spartakiade winner will follow in the famous footsteps of Kornelia Ender.



مكتبة الأهرام



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YEAR AFTER THE YOM KIPPUR WAR

200 works of the year has now elapsed... the outbreak of the fourth Arab-Israeli war. It is an event whose dimensions have grown rather than diminished with the passage of time.

quickly took advantage of the war to move away from the Soviet orbit towards a position where it could play the superpowers against each other.

Small concessions

The main West European states had come to this conclusion slowly, during the sixties and early seventies. The United States came to it suddenly, under the impact of the war and of the oil embargo.

Israel is dependent as never before on American support, and time is not on Israel's side. The Arabs grow richer, and stronger, and better educated with almost every day that passes.

Acceptance

If Israel is to exploit her short-term strength successfully, it must not be by war but by seeking Arab acceptance. She has a chance of obtaining that acceptance, but only if she returns most of the way towards her pre-June 1967 borders.

Prison sentences and penal reform

From Mr Edward W. Twiss Sir, Whilst it is generally agreed that a prison sentence should be sparingly used, work is still being done in a cell. It is still true that the prospect of prison is a deterrent, and Lord Justice Scarman's advocacy of shorter prison sentences, at a time when the crime rate continues to rise, will alarm many law-abiding citizens.

As a lay magistrate for many years, in an industrial area, the suggested removal of the power of imprisonment from magistrates courts fills me with dismay.

The lay magistrate being an individual doing an ordinary job of work in the community, I would suggest, closer than most of the judges to the grass roots of public opinion, that any such proposal must be satisfied by the sense of the court.

From Mr Christopher Staughton, QC Sir, Lord Justice Scarman in his address to the Howard League, and you in your leading article (September 30), say that a sentencing policy which appears to pay too little heed to public opinion will not be ultimately successful.

Of course a judge must have regard to public opinion in sentencing. He must not, so the sentence for some offenders convicted of some crimes would be a dinner at the public expense every day for the rest of their lives.

The sovereignty of Parliament

From Lord O'Hagan Sir, Is it not a bit odd that leading Conservatives should be against a referendum on the EEC because Parliament might be weakened, at the same time as they propose to expand the National Economic Development Council into a permanent para-parliamentary senate on the economy?

There is a much better case for stronger, wider-ranging, all party Select Committees, chosen from both Houses of Parliament; such committees already meet in public and have established a reputation for dispassionate consideration of major problems.

Referendum on EEC

From Mr Douglas Jay Sir, Mr Nevil Johnson says in your column, (October 4) that "the Treaty of Accession to the EEC was approved by the British Parliament and ratified in the normal way".

But in fact, not merely was the Treaty of Accession not separately approved, but was not even specifically debated, by the House of Commons.

In our own two previous constitutional crises in 1831/32 and 1910/11, the principle was accepted by all, including the Sovereign, that because constitutional change was involved (far less than economic matters generally), the electorate must have the last word.

Mortgages and the rich

From Mr B. W. Sutherland Sir, Mr Anthony Crosland is reported as having said at the Socialist Party's press conference on October 2, "We shall end the injustice whereby the surtax payer enjoys special privileges on his mortgage".

I suppose that one has by now come to recognize that lies explicit and implicit fall more readily than truths from the mouths of Socialist Ministers particularly on the subjects of inflation, taxation and economic matters generally.

The savage increase in the higher rates of income tax (it is no longer called surtax) imposed by Mr Healey's Budget this year means that the Government now take 98 per cent of tax from each of the top two per cent of higher income earners.

From the earliest days of income tax in this country, the principle was recognized that income tax should be charged on a person's net income after deducting interest paid by him which forms part of the income of the recipient.

Mr Healey's Budget this year has again overturned it with the further limitation that interest on borrowing in excess of £25,000 for the purchase of the taxpayer's only or main residence (and no other) would not be deductible for tax purposes.

South Sea Bubble

From Mr Humphry J. F. Crum Sir, For more than two hundred and fifty years the South Sea Bubble has been regarded as the greatest financial catastrophe in our history and as something that could never happen again on the same scale.

Safety of nuclear reactors

From Mr R. P. Davidson Sir, On September 25, your column carried a letter from Arthur Palmer, MP, in which he indicated that the American Atomic Energy Commission had ordered the shut down for safety investigations of 21 light water reactors.

Now that the division is within parties, the same crucial principle can only be honoured by a referendum. Even in 1910, Mr Asquith had referendum legislation drafted, and Sir Winston Churchill in 1945 proposed a referendum simply in order to prolong the 1935 Parliament for two years.

From Dr Geoffrey Marshall Sir, I am surprised at Mr Clive Jenkins' assertion about the continuous tradition of support for the referendum in our political life.

Of the remaining 15 BWRs, six have been inspected and reported no defects. In the three plants where evidence of by-pass pipe cracking was found, the status is as follows:

1. Quad Cities 2—the crack detected by ultrasonic inspection has been repaired, and the unit is back in service. 2. Millstone 1—currently out of service for routine retuffing and maintenance. Repair of its by-pass piping is scheduled to begin on October 7.

From Mr G. Grant McKenzie Sir, I gather from the Liberal Party manifesto—which, admittedly, is not very clear—that I will be fined if average earnings per person in the small company for which I work exceed a previously agreed annual rate, and that I will be fined if my own earnings do not exceed the agreed rate.

From Mr Michael Meacher Sir, One point which has not been brought to light about Mrs Thatcher's proposal of 94 per cent mortgages is how much it would benefit the rich rather than the ordinary worker.

The reason for this is that because tax relief for a mortgage is only given on the first £25,000, the reduction in the interest rate to 94 per cent is worth far more to the rich with expensive houses because they are not losing the benefit of tax reliefs at the higher levels.

Rationing of sugar

From Mrs Ena Wogin Sir, I am a busy social worker who, at the first alarm of shortages, decided not to be dishonest enough to "stock up", as so many people had done in the toilet paper shortage. As a result, I have had two pounds of sugar in the period of four months. I am damned if I will spend my lunch hour touring around shopkeepers for a supply; I find the prospect as degrading as I found the experience in war years when we had no substitutes.

The corner shop

From Mrs Peggy Seaward Sir, Hoorary for the corner shop I have custom gets obliging service and 2lb of sugar per week. The bill may be higher than from the supermarket, but there is saving on petrol, shoe leather and parking frustration. To lonely people it is a friendly place and a comfort to the elderly.

National Government

In Lord Reading May I ask Lord Boothby to have their look at the letter you were good enough to publish on September 30? He will see that I referred officially to "the administration" which took office in August, 1931—the immediate consequences. His aside (October 2)—straddling failure and disasters of the ruling decade—fell wide of the set, for it in no way invalidated contention that the original national Government succeeded in crucial task of averting imminent catastrophe. The general election of two months later, in October, produced a majority vote for a change in the new government which it is hard to imagine would have been forthcoming if, in Lord Boothby's words, it had "no posse, principle, or theme".

Oil weaponry

From Mr Lionel Bloch Sir, The day after Mr Healey stated in Washington that the increase in oil prices had caused an "economic earthquake" and that the 1930 tragedy may be repeated, you state in your leader (October 2) that the industrial world appeared to have accepted this increase as an economic fact of life.

prostrated by illness at this critical juncture.

And I assume, ironically as it may now seem, that Churchill was not invited to join because, at that time, his inclusion was thought more likely to weaken than strengthen confidence in the new administration. Yours faithfully, READING, House of Lords, October 3.

On the advanced industrial countries when OPEC increased again oil prices last month?

As a politician, Mr Healey was faithful to our major parties' bipartisan policy of accepting spinelessly the right of OPEC to charge higher oil prices regardless of consequences. But it is realized, that this approach—which you seem to endorse—has revealed once again the dangerous differences between the United States and its European allies? Perhaps, even more disturbing is the faith placed in the tentative solutions that are now under consideration.

South Sea Bubble

From Mr Humphry J. F. Crum Sir, For more than two hundred and fifty years the South Sea Bubble has been regarded as the greatest financial catastrophe in our history and as something that could never happen again on the same scale.



### COURT CIRCULAR

**BALMORAL CASTLE**  
October 5: Divine Service was held in the Chapel of the Queen's Palace, Balmoral, on the morning of the Queen's birthday. The Rev. Thomas Nicol, D.D., preached the sermon.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
October 5: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, Lady Elizabeth Armstrong, Northamptonshire Yeomanry Association, opened the Regimental Museum at Lampart, Northamptonshire today.

**YORK HOUSE**  
October 5: The Duchess of Kent, Patron of the Spastics Society, this evening attended a Ball at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, given by the Leeds Regional Committee of the Variety Club.

**TREACHER HOUSE LODGE**  
October 5: Princess Alexandra and the Hon. Angus Ogilvy, were received at Heathrow Airport, London, by the Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard and Air Commodore Archie Winskill.

**BIRTHDAYS TODAY**  
Professor Sir Herbert Butterfield, 74; Lieutenant-General Sir Gordon Collingwood, 71; Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Fletcher, 58; Mr Edward Halliday, 72; Mr Terence Hodgkinson, 61; Mr John M. King, 61; General Sir Derek Lang, 61; Vice-Admiral Sir Aubrey Mansergh, 76; Sir Christopher Marjoram, 85; Sir Harry Platt, 68; Major-General Desmond Smith, 63.

**TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS**  
The Duchess of Kent, as president, attends ATS and RFA Meetings, Duke of York's Headquarters, 11.25. Exhibition of portrait drawings illustrating the payment of tribute from the fifteenth century to the present day, British Museum, 10-5.

**RECEPTION**  
High Sheriffs of North Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and Humbershire, and the High Sheriff of North Yorkshire, the High Sheriff of West Yorkshire and Lady Bulmer and the High Sheriff of Humbershire and Mrs Fisher held a reception yesterday at King's Manor, York, after the annual service for the North-eastern District of the Lord Mayor.

**DINNER**  
The Queen's College, Oxford  
A dinner was held at the Queen's College, Oxford, on Saturday to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the Learning Fellowships in foreign languages.

**LEGACIES, DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS**  
are urgently needed and will be gratefully received by the Secretary.

**NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND**  
The National Library for the Blind, 20, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, is seeking donations of old books, newspapers, magazines, and other printed matter.

### Forthcoming marriages

**Mr A. G. P. Sherwood and Miss M. H. Hepburne Scott**  
The engagement is announced between Andrew Godfrey Purvis, second son of Mr and Mrs Godfrey Purvis, of Pippin, Strathclyde, and Miss Helen, daughter of the Hon. Francis and Mrs Hepburne Scott, of Lessudin Bank, St Boswells, Roxburghshire.

**Dr S. R. Cannon and Miss D. C. Clancy**  
The engagement is announced between Stephen, younger son of Mr and Mrs A. C. Cannon, Sheffield, Yorkshire, and Doreen, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs C. Clancy, Denham Village, Buckinghamshire.

**Mr T. J. Hawley and Miss L. J. Bellville**  
The engagement is announced between Thomas Joseph, younger son of Dr and Mrs J. C. Hawley, of Old Vicarage, East Canon, Marlborough, Wiltshire, and Lalage Jane, elder daughter of Major and Mrs M. A. Bellville, of The Court, Bromyard, Herefordshire.

**Mr A. E. P. Kirk-Duncan and Miss E. A. Mowlish**  
The engagement is announced between Anthony, only son of Rev and Mrs E. A. C. Kirk-Duncan, of the Rectory, St Mary at Hill, City of London, and Elizabeth Amanda, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. A. Mowlish, of Elmers, Pyrford, Woking, Surrey.

### Marriages

**Mr A. N. G. Maclean and Lady Sarah Finch-Knightley**  
The marriage took place on Saturday at St James's, Great Portico, London, when the Rev. Canon Maclean, younger son of Major and Mrs Gordon Maclean, of Poachers Lodge, Potbury, near Oldham, Lancashire, and Lady Sarah, elder daughter of the Earl and Countess of Aylesford, Packington, Hall, Macclesfield, Cheshire, were united in Holy Matrimony by the Rev. Canon Maclean.

**Mr E. M. Garnell and Miss M. B. Bridgeman**  
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Andrew's, Weston-under-Lizard, when Mr Brian Martin Garnell, only son of Mr and Mrs E. M. Garnell, of Weston-under-Lizard, and Miss M. B. Bridgeman, daughter of the Rev. Canon Bridgeman, of Weston-under-Lizard, were united in Holy Matrimony by the Rev. Canon Bridgeman.

**Mr S. J. Salisbury-Trelawny and Miss S. M. Vernon**  
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Eurgain and St Peter, Northrop, when Mr S. J. Salisbury-Trelawny, only son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Salisbury-Trelawny, of Northrop, and Miss S. M. Vernon, daughter of Sir Nigel and Lady Vernon, of Top-nog Hall, Ketterton, near Flitton, Northamptonshire, were united in Holy Matrimony by the Rev. Canon Salisbury-Trelawny.

**Mr R. M. Roberts and Miss S. Sime**  
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Wymond, when Mr R. M. Roberts, son of Mr and Mrs Roger Roberts, of Bedingham Manor, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, and Miss S. Sime, daughter of Judge and Mrs William Sime, of Wymondley, Leicestershire, were united in Holy Matrimony by the Rev. Canon Roberts.

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**Service luncheon**  
The Sikh Pioneers and Sikh Light Infantry held their annual service luncheon for officers and their families on Saturday at the Naval and Military Club, when Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald Savory presided.

**£50,000 winner**  
The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond Prize, announced on Saturday, was won by number INT 26556. The winner lives in County Wick.

**European Law Report: Week ended Oct 6**  
Judgment on status of goods from East Germany under EEC law

Between Firma Norddeutsches Vieh-und Fleischkontor Ltd., Hamburg, Hauptkredit-Amt für den Export von Vieh- und Fleischwaren (Refundung) Hamburg, Jonas. (Referred for preliminary decision by the fiscal court at Hamburg).

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A detail of a new portrait of the Queen by Norman Hepple, RA, commissioned by officers of the Submarine Service to hang in the wardroom of HMS Dolphin, Gosport.

### Touching the nerves at roots of Englishness

By Clifford Longley  
Religious Affairs Correspondent  
One of the most significant changes in the contemporary religious situation is the subtle but profound adjustment taking place in relations between the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church. It is so gradual as to be almost undetectable day by day or even year by year, but in the long run it is likely to bring the English Roman Catholic Church face to face with an identity crisis of almost unlimited proportions.

The slow but so far remarkably successful Anglican-Roman Catholic theological commission already has two agreed statements under its belt on matters touching the heart of the original Reformation split between English and Roman Christianity: the nature of the mass and eucharist, and the doctrine of purgatory. There are reservations and dissenters in both camps on both statements, but nothing fundamental has come to light in the subsequent debates inside each church which threatens to undo the progress already made. The commission is now boldly tackling the toughest question of all, the nature of authority within the church, which stirs the whole hornets' nest of papal infallibility, Henry VIII's break with Rome in the sixteenth century, the theological basis for the establishment of the Church of England, and so on almost without a finite horizon.

It could even be the case that the removal of Anglican-Roman Catholic relations to the secular sphere has at last made possible the calm discussion of what were once the two churches, matters which now can be examined in exclusively theological terms out of the public eye.

Most importantly, the basic premise which led to the restoration of the English and Welsh hierarchy in the nineteenth century is now being questioned. The very existence of this hierarchy is in jeopardy. The Roman Catholic Church in England, already in existence and functioning in a shadowy way, is being re-examined.

The team from the Medical Research Council's clinical research centre at Harrow led by Dr A. C. Allison have for some time been concentrating on reactions which occur in various types of lung cell when they are exposed to asbestos fibres. In a recent issue of *Nature* they report findings with one type of cell, the mononuclear phagocyte, which is the avascular cell of the lung which is often engulfed in a phagocytosis reaction under the microscope and the cancers that sometimes occur on exposure to asbestos.

The mononuclear phagocyte is the first cell affected when asbestos or any other toxic particle enters the lungs. It attaches itself to the cell and reacts. Now the MRC team have established that similarly to other chronic inflammatory substances, asbestos causes massive release of enzymes from the lysosomes in these cells, thereby causing the death of the cell. These enzymes are thought to be partly responsible for the tissue damage in lysosomal asthenosis.

The team also link their work with previous community work on the progress of cancers caused by asbestos, induced experimentally in animals. The first reaction after asbestos is the formation of mononuclear phagocytes, leading to formation of the inflammatory lesion, the asbestos body. These asbestos bodies are eventually engulfed in a phagocytosis reaction, which is the first stage in the formation of the cancerous cells.

Latest estates include (net, before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates): Dexter, Mr Alfred Cecil, of Stratford-upon-Avon, company director, £127,803; Mr Arthur Thomas, of Poole, Dorset, £26,424; Mr Edward Lewis, of Cambridge, £13,039; £117,611.

Christening  
The infant son of Dr and Mrs Gordon Simpson was christened James Robert Dundas at the church of St John the Evangelist, Little Wilbraham, by the Rev David Bolt on Sunday, October 6. The godparents are Mr Anthony Russell-Roberts, Mr Julian Watson, Mrs Martin Nourse and Countess von Schauenburg.

Memorial services  
Memorial services for Lieutenant-Colonel Norman Colville will be held in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Molton Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, October 23, at 11.30 am, and at St Mary Magdalene's Church, Lamberton, Cornhill, London, on Sunday, November 3, at 3 pm.

Books in large print  
Above, left, is shown the difference between the size of type in an average book and, on the right, the size of type in specially prepared books now available for partially sighted readers. Also, our 90 years' service to blind readers continues. Well over 300,000 volumes in embossed type are sent out each year.

### Unease when ministries are in conflict

Mr Buchan, Minister of State for Agriculture, referred in Glasgow last week to the investigation into the results of the examination by Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection. He was reported as saying: "I have asked the Ministry of Agriculture to initiate a carcass to culture" investigation of meat prices.

The full title was soon restored and some of the ministry's leading figures, including Mr Buchan, frequently reminded food processors that, to use the Minister of State's words to the Federation of Bakers: "We are the sponsoring department for the food industry".

Mr Buchan's slip illustrates once again the uneasy and potential conflict between the ministry, whose task is to ensure that the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, whose business is to hold down the rate of price increases.

The first evidence of a change in food administration came soon after the last general election, when the Ministry of Food was described in official documents, except those which it issued, as the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

parish churches and even independent parish schools. Always at the back of the mind of this type of Roman Catholic consciousness was the thought that somehow the medieval churches and cathedrals of England were "ours", for the time being and possibly forever in the hands of users.

Most importantly, the basic premise which led to the restoration of the English and Welsh hierarchy in the nineteenth century is now being questioned. The very existence of this hierarchy is in jeopardy.

It was an ecclesiastical apparatus made to resemble as closely as possible the medieval model of universal and undivided Christianity, which was the Roman Catholic Church, and which was the very essence of the Church of England.

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### Science report

#### Asbestos: Inflammation and cancer

About four million tons of asbestos are used every year for fireproofing, insulating, and other applications. It has been known for more than 20 years that exposure to asbestos dust can cause chronic inflammatory diseases of the lung and also several forms of lung cancer. Now British scientists suggest that the inflammatory disease may militate against the appearance of the cancer.

A team from the Medical Research Council's clinical research centre at Harrow led by Dr A. C. Allison have for some time been concentrating on reactions which occur in various types of lung cell when they are exposed to asbestos fibres. In a recent issue of *Nature* they report findings with one type of cell, the mononuclear phagocyte, which is the avascular cell of the lung which is often engulfed in a phagocytosis reaction under the microscope and the cancers that sometimes occur on exposure to asbestos.

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### European Law Report: Week ended Oct 6

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### MR KRISHNA MENON

#### Controversial Indian statesman

Mr Krishna Menon, the former Indian Minister for Defence who was one of the leaders in the fight for independence against Britain, died in New Delhi on Saturday at the age of 77.

"A one wolf": the writhe phrase fits this remarkable yet unlikable man who worked unflinchingly all his life for his country, yet never received a nation's gratitude, or even acceptance. His career falls into four main phases. There were 28 years in England, mostly as an unknown Indian statesman, freedom fighter, and later as India's High Commissioner. Then a period of world travel as his country's representative at international gatherings; a return to India and Cabinet office and, finally, political defeat.

It is obscure, as is an international celebrity, Krishna Menon always stood apart, alone. This isolation was almost always ascribed to his peculiarly intractable temper, which made him a man of few friends (though among these few were Jawaharlal Nehru, but also, in a different way, the poet, K. S. Narayana Guru, and perhaps Sri Benegal Rau, more than anyone was responsible for influencing India within the Commonwealth family. Krishna Menon was to find a more congenial role as India's chief representative at the General Assembly of the United Nations and in other international gatherings.

In 1953 Krishna Menon was elected to the Upper House of the Indian Parliament. He entered the Cabinet in February, 1956, as Minister without Portfolio, dealing with the States. His first advice on foreign affairs came in July, 1956, when he took a leading part in the negotiations which followed. In retrospect it is clear that India's greatest success in the States was in reaching a reasonable settlement, and the plan presented by Menon in August would have salvaged more for British interests than was eventually gained (or lost) by force.

In April, 1957, he was made Minister of Defence. Menon's defence beliefs, that the main, indeed probably the only, military threat to India came from Pakistan, and found as reason to charge that belief in the context of the border dispute with China. Though it was Nehru who made a negative statement in the House that it was possible (Menon's instinct was to settle) Menon held as a shakabak as Nehru that no attack from China was possible no matter what India did.

A bachelor, vegetarian, non-smoker, and total abstainer, he lodged in rooms in Camden Town, and was reputed to live mostly on toast and tea. For more than 25 years he was a member of the St Pancras Borough Council, being elected chairman of the Library Committee. It was during this period as a leader of the minority Socialist group on the Council that he developed his technique of political manoeuvre. One of his most effective, though least endearing, tactics was the searing contempt he would display for demagogues or slipshod action. No opponent could afford to nod—but no comrade could either.

Menon's activities were not exclusively political. He edited the "Twentieth Century Library" issued by Bodley Head, and he was the first editor of Pelican Books. A new standard in popular education was established: Menon was concerned to "improve" the working men, but to illumine and ignite the thoughts of thoughtful men alike in the time of Munich. There is still an intellectual thrill in going down the shelves of his first 20 magnificent authors.

While still at LSE he joined the Labour Party, and he became well known to many of its leaders. He helped to strengthen the link between Labour and the Congress which was to be a constant (though dwindling) factor in the British-Indian relations down into the 1960s. Menon had leaning towards communism in the 1930s, but early in his career he was chosen as Labour candidate for Dundee. For speaking at a communist-inspired meeting in 1941 he was removed from the list of candidates. He was subsequently signed from the Labour Party, bitterly complaining of its alleged apathy towards Indian claims. He rejoined the party at the end of the war, and soon many of his old Labour colleagues were in high ministerial office.

Following the transfer of power in August 1947, Menon was appointed High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, but he was under-estimated by the wishes of officials in Whitehall, and also of some members of the Indian Cabinet. His position, then and subsequently, derived from his close relationship with Nehru, with whom he had been an intimate friend since 1936.

The years at India House (1947-52) were not smooth. Krishna Menon appeared to regard his role as still that of spokesman of a people struggling against imperialist oppression.

After a series of savage row with the Congress Party leadership he resigned from the post in 1967 and went down to Madras, where he was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1968. He was chosen as Labour candidate for Dundee. For speaking at a communist-inspired meeting in 1941 he was removed from the list of candidates. He was subsequently signed from the Labour Party, bitterly complaining of its alleged apathy towards Indian claims. He rejoined the party at the end of the war, and soon many of his old Labour colleagues were in high ministerial office.

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# THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

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## Scott Lithgow wins £50m export contract for two drill ships

Orders valued at about £50m for two complex drill ships have been given to Scott Lithgow, the lower Clyde shipbuilding group. Contracts for the vessels were concluded yesterday with Pacific-Norse Shipping and Associates, the Bermuda-based company.

Negotiations for the contracts have been taking place over several months. The placing of the contracts with Scott Lithgow increases the group's order book to three, including the latest orders from an influential group as an important force in the inter-keel India and African business.

Both dynamically positioning was to find ships are of an advanced design and will each carry 2,500 tons of computer equipment. The ships are scheduled for delivery in 1977 and will follow the first of the United Kingdom partnership to the Anglo-American partnership in the Ben-ODECO, a company formed by Ben Line, the Edinburgh-based shipping company, and the Ocean Drilling and Exploration Company of the United States.

Significantly, the value of the latest two contracts has shown a marked increase on the cost estimated in June, according to industry sources the vessels were likely to be valued at £42m.

Mr. A. H. Ross, managing director of Pacific-Norse, said the partnership between the Norwegian A/S Kristian Jebsen and the Dillingham Corporation of Honolulu, said that his organization had built up a special relationship with the Scottish shipbuilding industry.

## Washington expects fall in food shipments

Washington, Oct. 6.—United States exports of agricultural products in fiscal 1975 are expected to reach about \$21,000m (nearly £9,000m) \$500m lower than last year, but still the second highest figure achieved, the Agriculture Department publication *Foreign Agriculture* says.

Export volume would probably decline significantly, however, because of smaller shipments of wheat and feedgrains, which could fall as much as 25 to 26 million tonnes below last year's levels. Higher prices for those grains, together with larger shipments and higher prices for soybeans, should offset much of the loss in volume, *Foreign Agriculture* says.

Exports of wheat and wheat flour would probably drop 15 per cent to 29 per cent below the 31 million tonnes shipped in 1974. However, an increase in unit prices would probably offset some of the reduced tonnage.

Feedgrain exports would probably drop sharply from last year's 44 million tonnes. The reduction may be as high as 40 per cent to 45 per cent, however, because of a 10 per cent increase in prices for wheat and wheat flour, which would be offset by a 10 per cent increase in prices for other grains.

The value of livestock and livestock products exports was expected to reach a total value of \$4,000m.

Exports of cotton were expected to reach a total value of \$1,500m.

Rice volumes were likely to increase but a fall in prices was likely in 1975.

The value of livestock and livestock products exports was likely to dip in 1975, since many beef and poultry exporting countries had large supplies. Trade in beef and poultry was being hampered by import restrictions into Canada, Europe's Community and Japan, *Foreign Agriculture* says.—AP-Dow Jones.

## Solvency assurance by Israel Corporation

Paris, Oct. 6.—Baron Edmond de Rothschild, chairman of board of Israel Corporation, said at the weekend that even if the company's deposits in companies associated with Mr. Tibor Rosenbaum were not recovered it would not impair the solvency of Israel Corporation or any of the other companies.

Baron de Rothschild's statement follows recent reports that the Geneva-based International Credit Bank was in "liquidity difficulties".

Mr. Rosenbaum, a Swiss financier, is the general manager and major shareholder of ICB as well as a key shareholder of Israel Corporation, a holding company which serves as a vehicle for foreign investment in Israel.

The de Rothschild statement said a fully informed inquiry was going on into the matter of deposits of Israel Corporation funds in companies associated with Mr. Rosenbaum.

The Board of Israel Corporation appointed counsel and instructed auditors to conduct the inquiry in conjunction with Israeli counsel and Israeli auditors, the statement said.

It reaffirmed that the board of directors of Israel Corporation and the executive committee had never authorized investments outside Israel except in one minor situation.

Transactions between Israel Corporation and the Rosenbaum companies consisted of short-term interim deposits amounting to about \$8.5m (about £3.6m), none of which was authorized by the board.

Additional deposits were made by two companies in which Israel Corporation is a shareholder, in partnership with the state of Israel. The principal one involved a deposit by Zim Israel Navigation of about \$11.8m. Other deposits amounted to about \$3m.

Whether legal or administrative action be required as a result of the facts as they are developed and verified will be taken promptly, the statement said.—AP-Dow Jones.

## Houses may be 10 pc dearer next year, building society chief says

A warning that house prices might rise by between 5 per cent and 10 per cent next year was given by a building society leader today.

Mr. Eric Argent, president of the Building Societies Institute, said a shortage of new houses, inflation, and rising building costs could force up prices of both new and second-hand houses in 1975.

He also gave a warning that on unchanged policies, mortgage rates might be forced up by 1 per cent to a record 11 1/2 per cent.

Mr. Argent, general manager of Hastings and Thames Building Society, said: "All of us are worried to see new house building falling back so much. People who go for new houses may find when the market improves there is a shortage."

"The rise in turn inflates the demand for existing houses and one could see house prices start to rise."

On the new housing market the cost of labour and materials had gone up and would force prices up as soon as demand increased. They would not shoot up 25 per cent overnight as in 1972, but by around 5 per cent to 10 per cent over the course of the next year.

At present, however, prospects for home buyers were very good. A lot of houses were on the market, and prices had stabilized and, in some cases, fallen.

On mortgage rates, Mr. Argent said the present squeeze on societies' operating margins might, on existing government policies, force the rate up by 1 per cent.

It had been a condition of the Government's £500m loan earlier this year that rates remained fixed. This had forced societies into a net from which they now had to escape.

"This would mean either a fall in the rates for savers, or an increase in mortgage rates."

He expected the flow of new savings to continue over the next few months at the same satisfactory level, not because interest rates had improved, but because small savers were looking for a safe haven.

"There is so much uncertainty and unsettlement in investment areas that people are turning again to building societies for security," Mr. Argent said.

On the housebuilding side, he blamed builders for building too many houses with three or four bedrooms. They should concentrate more on one-bedroom flats and similar smaller dwellings to meet a real demand from those without families who did not intend to have children.

"Builders should look around to see how they can help the lower end of the market," he said. "One has to look at housing in its broadest sense and not just in the luxury sense."



Mr. Eric Argent: Worried by shortage of new houses.

## Chrysler heading for another pay dispute

By Edward Townsend

Further trouble over pay differentials could face Chrysler today after a mass meeting of the car company's Coventry work force.

Today's meeting coincides with the return to work of the company's 350 toolmakers whose strike threatened to put out of action all of Chrysler's British operations.

The toolmakers' claim that their wages have fallen behind those of other Coventry toolrooms is to be the subject of an inquiry by the Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

But a senior shop steward representing other Chrysler workers said that at today's meeting stewards would be asking for authority to tell the assembly workers that should not be widened further and that all future wage rises should be across-the-board.

It is understood that today's meeting was arranged before the settlement of the toolmakers' strike but it is likely that the assembly workers will still want to impress their concern on the company.

The pay differential issue has been a sore point with Chrysler's Coventry workers since they were given by annual plant-wide wage agreements, since the company agreed to negotiate separately with the toolmakers.

The inquiry is expected to be conducted this week, but the return to work came too late to prevent lay-offs among assembly workers.

Chrysler said yesterday that a full resumption would take place today at the Stoke engines plant in Coventry but about 4,900 workers at the Avonleyer plant would be laid off on today's shift.

The toolmakers, who had a pay rise three months ago, are paid £54.57 for a 40-hour week, plus a £1.20 a week "supplementary allowance".

Chrysler has challenged the men's claim that they are paid about £5 a week less than the Coventry toolroom average and says that a further rise would lead to fresh claims from the rest of the work force.

Coventry workers also fight largely as a dispute at British Leyland's plant at Wellborough in Northamptonshire.

Five hundred workers who walked out on Friday over a wage claim are due to meet today to discuss their next move. They are claiming "comparable earnings" with BLMC workers at Coventry and Birmingham.

## Plastics industry asks for profits and price curbs to be lifted

By Business News Staff

Britain's plastics industry has appealed to the Government to remove controls on prices and profits, and it wants quicker action to help to overcome serious cash flow and liquidity problems now facing companies.

The industry is also pressing the Government for greater recognition of its important processing sector. Senior officials of the industry are considering the industry's case for the creation of a new section at departmental level to liaise with the plastics processors, and also for a reorganisation within the National Economic Development Office.

The plastics industry has a turnover of between £500m and £600m a year, with processing turnover ranging between £1,000m-£1,200m. This year the industry is expected to produce and consume about 4 million tonnes of plastic.

Through the British Plastics Federation, the industry has expressed concern over the Government's specific responsibility for the processing industry within the industry department, where the sector is covered by the chemicals and textiles and manufacturing machinery divisions.

The BPF is urging that the plastics industry should be accorded a specific status within the NEDO organization, and reflect more realistically the importance of the plastics processors on the existing Plastics Steering Committee. The Federation believes that the Government's subordinate role to the chemical industry economic development committee is inappropriate.

Dr Nigel Cutler, president of the BPS, emphasized at the weekend that the industry would continue to cooperate with Government and its various departments, and particularly with the NEDO. He considered that NEDO was the best body for bringing together all parties concerned with the proper development of industry.

The Federation has appealed for stable government policy in relation to Britain's membership of the EEC and general fiscal affairs, in view of the plastics industry's high investment burden. At the same time it wants the Government to look more closely at its relationship with the public sector, particularly in building where material costs are important.

The Federation has suggested that the Government and local authorities should overhaul their costing, and give greater incentives to maintenance cost savings programs.

It also wants to see measures taken to develop the plastics industry and the machine tool industry, on which machinery manufacturers depend heavily.

## Scandinavia tour group's eyes on UK

From Geoffrey Dodd  
Copenhagen, Oct 6

Tjaerborg Rejser, Scandinavia's biggest package tour operator, is negotiating to enter the British market following Court Line's closure. This had made Britain "a very interesting market", a company spokesman said today.

Talks were still at an early stage and it was not possible to say when the deal would be reached, he said. If a decision is taken to operate in Britain, it would presumably be done through a combination of the company's own offices and agents in the way it operates in West Germany.

Trade sources said today that Sterling Airways, Tjaerborg's own carrier, had excess capacity, and this had made it necessary for Tjaerborg to expand operations. Sterling is the biggest charter company in Northern Europe, and it is negotiating to buy repair workshops and three Boeing 727s from Trans Air, the Swedish company.

This purchase would give a considerable long-term saving.

## No government pledge sought on Piper field

By Business News Staff

After Mr. Patrick Jenkin's suggestion last week that the Department of Energy had had to give a number of assurances to banks participating in the \$250m financing arrangements announced for the development of the Piper oilfield, Mr. Michael Brown, finance director of the Thomson Organisation, said over the weekend that the Thomson Organisation had neither sought nor received any undertaking from the Department of Energy on participation.

Understandably, however, the Department of Energy has been closely involved in the detailed discussions that led to the formulation of the financing package—\$100m raised by Thomson Piper Petroleum and \$150m by Occidental Petroleum—on any problems that might arise about the Government revoke the Thomson licence for any reason or should a new Labour Government take up the proposed 51 per cent participation in the licence.

Throughout, however, Thomson has made it clear that the risks attaching to the loans as far as the banks were concerned extends only to any commercial or technical risks.

Exactly how far any undertakings between the Department of Energy and the banks may go remains undisclosed, however.

But to date the White Paper on nationalization, which includes proposals for the Government to take controlling interests in oil development projects, has proved a dampener on efforts to raise oil finance.

The Piper field package, which has been put together by the International Energy Bank, is the first United Kingdom deal where the banks have agreed to take on a major part of the risk themselves.

## US oil find sparks clash with Norway

From Our Correspondent  
Oslo, Oct 6

The news that an American scientific expedition has drilled for and found oil in the shelf west of the Lofoten area in Northern Norway came as a great surprise to the Norwegian authorities, because permission to drill had been refused.

The drilling was carried out by the research ship *Glomar Challenger*, and the part of the shelf concerned is the so-called Vidingen which extends to the west several hundred miles off the coast.

The American expedition had applied to the Norwegian ministry of industry for permission to carry out test drilling, but the application was rejected. The ministry is now looking into the matter and will demand an explanation.

This area is part of the Norwegian shelf, but there has not been fixed any outer limit. According to Norwegian claims, the shelf belonging to Norway extends as far out as it is possible to carry out drilling operations.

The hole has now been plugged with cement, but the fact that it has been found is likely to stir a new debate about operations north of the 62nd parallel.

## Compromise may prevent strike on Fiat cutback

Rome, Oct 6.—Italy's Fiat Car Company, the country's biggest employer, appeared today to be moving towards a compromise with trade unions in its aim to cut production because of unsold stocks of about 300,000 cars.

On Friday, Fiat announced that 65,000 workers would have to go on to a reduced 24-hour week for up to four months so that production could be cut by about 200,000 vehicles.

The trade unions called for a general strike at Fiat and in the whole city of Turin on Wednesday.

But intervention by Senator Luigi Berlinguer, Labour Minister, has brought the two sides close to agreement.

Already the two sides have agreed to spread the production cuts over six months.

## Japanese banker urges multinationals to help in stabilizing world economy

New York.—Every infinitesimal multinational corporation must make an effort to help to combat inflation and bring down trade barriers, according to Mr. Satoshi Sumita, president of the Export-Import Bank of Japan.

He said today: "Multinational corporations do have an important mission, which is to help to develop and stabilize the world economy as a whole. The free world can continue to advance only if these multinational corporations adhere to the principle of assigning the same priority to the interests of the host country as they do to those of their home country."

Mr. Sumita was speaking at the 1974 conference on Asia of the Far East-America Council of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. Arthur G. Boardman, vice-chairman of the Irving Trust, told the conference that attempts by governments "to limit the operations of the multinationals through increased regulation and restrictions" would be a "costly mistake", because "multinationals are generally in the top rank of corporations in terms of dynamism and quality of management."

He said that countries might be tempted to attack multinationals as part of their efforts to fight unemployment and inflation, "but multinationals can't take full advantage of modern technology and the efficiencies of scale to produce as cheaply as possible"—an anti-inflationary capability.

Mr. S. S. Kanoria, chairman and managing director of Kanoria Chemicals and Industries of India, said that multinationals should consider transferring more of their investments from industrialized countries to developing countries.

"The time is not far off when investment in the comparatively limited area of developing countries will have already attained high levels of development may come up against diminishing returns," he said.

It was in developing countries, Mr. Kanoria added, that multinationals have the greatest opportunities.

## Imps' cigars to cost more

Imperial Tobacco today increased the trade and retail prices of its British-made cigars. The cost in the shops of miniature cigars has risen by 11p for 10, whites by 11p for five, Panamas slim panatellas by 11p for six, and panatellas by 11p each.

Prices of larger cigars are also increased with the exception of the Embassy half-corona, which remains at 25p. Imported cigars and the rises were due to increased costs, particularly for labour and materials.

## Two-tier petrol ration unlikely

Officials of the Department of Energy have discounted reports that a system of two-tier petrol rationing will be introduced by the next government.

A spokesman for the department said yesterday that various contingency plans for conserving energy had been drawn up, but were under consideration, but none of them involved petrol rationing.

It had been reported that the two-tier system would be used to restrict the amount of petrol used on motoring purely for pleasure.

Motorists would be able to buy a monthly allowance using the petrol coupons issued last winter with extra fuel being available at a greatly increased price.

## Fresh talks on builders' £40m loans

Fresh discussions are taking place between Northern Development, the troubled housebuilders, and its bankers on the group's borrowings, which total about £40m. Approaches have been made to the Government for support, or some form of guarantee to the banks.

In July, Northern Developments, built up by Mr. Derek Barnes, disclosed that it had lost £5m last year compared with the £1.5m profit of the pre-tax profits of £7m. In addition, the £40m loan was written down by £8.6m to £25m, and Slater, Walker was called in to advise on the situation.

The group holds sufficient land for 20,000 houses, but the building rate has been reduced to a minimum to conserve liquidity. About £30m of the £40m borrowings are believed to have come from Williams & Glyn's, Brown Shipley, United Dominions Trust and Mercantile Credit, all of whom agreed to temporarily postpone interest payments on their loans.

## Public houses' rates up 100 pc

A survey carried out by the National Federation of Licensed Victuallers has found that in the past 12 months the licensed trade has had a 100 per cent increase in public house rates.

The NFLV plans to use the results of the survey after the General Election in an effort to have the Government change the system of assessing rates for public houses.

A random sample of 650 public houses in England and Wales found that the aggregate of rates paid rose from £244,892 to £482,148.

**GUMMINS ENGINE COMPANY LIMITED**

INTERIM STATEMENT

The unaudited sales and net profit of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries for the twenty-six weeks ended 30th June 1974 as compared with the sales and net profit for the twenty-five weeks ended 24th June 1973 are as follows:

	Twenty-six Weeks Ended June 30th, 1974	Twenty-five Weeks Ended June 24th, 1973
Sales	£22,012,000	£17,569,000
Profit Before Taxation	2,338,000	1,620,000
Provision For Taxation	1,118,000	744,000
Net Profit	£ 1,220,000	£ 876,000

Notes:  
Corporation Tax has been charged on the profit before taxation at the rates of 47.5% in 1973 and 52% in 1974.  
Registered office and U.K. Marketing Headquarters: Coombe House, St. George's Square, New Malden, Surrey.

## American companies overseas step up their capital spending to match inflation

Washington, Oct 6.—United States corporate affiliates abroad, trying to keep pace with worldwide inflation, have substantially stepped up their capital spending plans for 1974 and expect another hefty increase next year, according to a Commerce Department survey.

Plant and equipment outlays of American companies abroad are expected to total \$25,100m (about £10,068m) this year, up 24 per cent from 1973's \$20,300m, and they are projected to rise another 19 per cent to \$30,000m in 1975.

The 1974 prediction, obtained from data collected last June, is up sharply from the \$23,800m or 18 per cent advance, projected in March on the basis of a survey taken last December.

The department said the upward revision in the 1974 expectation reflected the high world inflation, which had raised the cost of capital expansion and could also have prompted businesses to accelerate outlays in expectation of higher future costs.

One of the largest increases this year was among petroleum affiliates, whose outlays are expected to climb 29 per cent to \$6,500m. Spending is estimated at \$10,400m in 1975, up 22 per cent from the 1974 projection.

This spending spree largely reflected the sharp rise in petroleum prices and the tight energy-supply situation during the past year, both of which had encouraged outlays for development of new supply sources.

In both Britain and Norway, where North Sea oil activity was concentrated, spending was expected to double in 1974, the department said.

Spending plans had also been spurred in other petroleum-producing areas, including the Middle East, Venezuela, Peru and Canada, according to the survey.

Manufacturing affiliates abroad planned to boost spending 23 per cent this year, to \$11,000m, and expected a 19 per cent rise in 1975, to \$13,000m. Last year such spending increased 22 per cent.

The 1974 increases were widespread, the Commerce Department said, with particularly strong gains forecast by affiliates in chemicals, foodstuffs, electrical machinery and paper products. Next year's big advances were projected for transportation equipment and chemicals.

After spending cuts in the past two years, affiliates in mining and smelting projected a 23 per cent jump in spending this year, to \$1,300m, but did not expect a further increase in 1975.

Plant and equipment spending programmes next year were expected to rise at least 20 per cent for affiliates in South America, the Middle East, Africa and Asia.—AP-Dow Jones.

## Iran GNP shows rise of 40 pc

Tehran Oct 6.—Iran's gross national product growth has risen from last year's record 33 per cent to 40 per cent this year, with 1974 oil revenue at the equivalent of \$21,000m (nearly £9,000m), the Shah of Iran said at the opening of parliament.

—AP-Dow Jones.

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# Courts

COURTS (FURNISHERS) LIMITED

	1974	1973
Turnover	24,516,000	21,152,000
Profit before Tax	3,264,000	2,627,000
Profit after Tax	1,732,000	1,552,000
Ordinary Dividends (gross)	509,000	483,000

Highlights from the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1974.

- \* Record turnover and pre-tax profits, up 15.9% and 24.3% respectively.
- \* Further large increase in deferred profit reserves, which now amount to £5,437,000, and will flow into profits in future years.
- \* Earnings per share up from 10.50p to 11.52p.
- \* Dividend at maximum permitted under current legislation, with shareholders being offered the choice of scrip or cash for the final dividend. The Directors indicate a minimum dividend increase of 12.3% in the current year.
- \* Overseas profits account for 38.6% of the total, with this percentage increasing further into the current year.
- \* Record profits achieved every year since flotation in 1959. The Group has a strong asset backing, a sound liquidity position, a healthy trading situation in the U.K. and overseas, and very substantial reserves.
- \* Net assets per share (including directors' valuation of properties) are 134.50p (1973, 118.10p) of which overseas assets amount to 54.55p (1973, 39.41p).
- \* Sales and profits of the Group so far this year compare satisfactorily with the corresponding period last year.

Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

Hoping to improve the quality of working life

The appearance of advertisements for "work research officers" in the press reveals that the Department of Employment is pushing ahead vigorously with its programme of examining job design and organization of work to improve the quality of life during working hours—however unpromising and apparently tedious that job may be.

The research officers will staff a newly formed research unit which will also provide consultancy services on these topics to increase the job satisfaction of employees. What is the background to this development, and which way do the researchers see themselves going?

After publication of a study by Dr N. A. E. Wilson last year entitled "On the quality of working life", originally commissioned by the Department of Employment, the department set up a steering group to initiate a series of relevant projects.

Dr Wilson's main conclusions were that job satisfaction and efficiency were related in such a way that neither could be achieved without the other for any length of time; consequently any measures taken by a company to promote efficiency without satisfaction were likely to prove uneconomic in the long run.

The features thought likely to induce stress, and therefore to justify changes in job structure which can be systematically investigated, are principally forced, uniform paces, especially when the pace is rapid; repetitiveness and very short time cycles, leading to monotony, triviality and meaninglessness in work; large impersonal structures of organization, working arrangements and relations; and finally, objectives which seem distant and unreal to the worker.

One's first reaction is to think of these features as part of manual (particularly car) assembly. But they also occur in office work, which has also been the subject of this type of study.

A major recommendation was a coordinated programme of development in real industry and commercial settings started by the Department of Employment to provide monitored and evaluated experience, including experiments where improvements could be tried out under controlled conditions. It is the addition of this research element that is now in train.

Possible action may start simply by enlarging the job from a limited part of an assembly to a group of actions involving more variety. Then the worker, or a group, may be given more responsibility, such as looking after their machine, controlling the quality of product themselves instead of having these functions carried out by other groups or supervisors.

The group are set tasks and organize themselves. They may prefer set jobs or a rotating system of jobs, but they choose for themselves, no duties being imposed. If the group includes people who prefer mindless jobs, then this can be arranged while those who prefer stimulating ones can equally be accommodated.

In these circumstances, experience of other studies is that the manager or foreman is treated as a "resource" who can be called on for help in the same way as purely technical aids such as the engineer.

Present thinking at the department is that unsuccessful examples have been those that gave up halfway. Unless all concerned—managers, union representatives and the workers themselves—are committed to giving it a try, these projects demanding so much readjustment cannot work.

using the tentative conclusions from earlier work as parts of their own hypotheses.

Projects will be conducted primarily by university departments and appropriate research institutes with financial assistance from the Department of Employment when necessary and coordinated by its research unit under the direction of the chief psychologist. Where possible they will try to have control groups for comparison, though—as often in the social sciences—this may be difficult to arrange.

Many of the conclusions will necessarily be subjective in striving to assess improvements in people's attitudes, but certain objective criteria will be available such as reduction of labour turnover, reduction of absenteeism, perhaps even effects on accident rates.

It is said not to be a primary aim to improve productivity, though it is hoped that this may arise out of the projects. But reduced waste and higher quality are expected to be economic gains.

Some companies have already notified the department that they are interested in participating in the projects. The research unit is matching companies with the researchers available. The aim is to carry out these projects in a range of industrial, commercial and other work settings so that quality can be of the widest possible validity.

Israel Berkovitch

Consumer group's functions limited

From Mr Ivor Hussy: The Sir Hugh Clayton's report (The Times Business News for September 30) of his interview with the chairman of the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee, Mrs Anne Vinay, clearly suffered by being abbreviated. In consequence, it does not do justice to the facts nor, I feel sure, does it do justice to Mrs Vinay herself.

The CPAC has had two such "section 17" references before it already.

The functions of the CPAC are strictly limited, novel, and of considerable importance. The CPAC was created by the Fair Trading Act 1973 which effectively two- and only two-folded its functions.

As Mrs Vinay is reported as having said, these were "complex" matters. The formal references were drafted in very legal language indeed, but this is probably inevitable and not only industry and the public but also the CPAC will have to learn to put up with this. Indeed, it is probably for this reason that the 14 members of the CPAC include two professors of law.

The Office of Fair Trading has developed a custom of preparing a dossier about these references for the Secretary of State to put an end to certain trading practices which are unfair to consumers. The CBI in no way condones, and certainly does not support, the resort to any such unfair trading practices. But what the Director is seeking to do in the present reference and the accompanying recommendations for legislative action by the Secretary of State is to put an end to certain trading practices which are unfair to consumers.

The office has also included in the two references so far made a draft for the order which the Director general suggests that the Secretary of State might make; both of those so far prepared have been exceedingly long and extremely legalistic in their drafting, and it is questionable whether the preparation of draft orders by the office is helpful or whether it (as I for one think it does) causes the "legal muck-picking" which Mrs Vinay regards as contributing towards delay by her committees.

In mentioning the first reference, Mrs Vinay is reported as having spoken of a "very complicated legal representation, particularly from the CBI" which ultimately defeated the CBI's representations, and

as I also was one of the two people who on behalf of the CBI were given the courtesy of being heard orally by the CPAC, I hope that Mrs Vinay did not form the opinion that we were being avoidably complicated and legal in what we put before her committee. I would not seek space, nor anyway, to explain what our representations were, but perhaps you would let me end with the following quotation from them: "The CBI appreciates that the intention of the Director in making the present reference and the accompanying recommendations for legislative action by the Secretary of State is to put an end to certain trading practices which are unfair to consumers. The CBI in no way condones, and certainly does not support, the resort to any such unfair trading practices. But what the Director is seeking to do in the present reference and the accompanying recommendations for legislative action by the Secretary of State is to put an end to certain trading practices which are unfair to consumers." We also made some supplementary representations on a question mainly of law, to deal precisely with a statement about the law which had been included in the reference to which these representations relate will have consequences—apparently not realized by either the Director or the Office of Fair Trading—detrimental to consumers and will adversely affect trading practices which operate to the benefit of consumers.

Yours faithfully, IVOR HUSSEY, Senior Legal Adviser, Confederation of British Industry, 21 Trenchard Street, London, SW1H 9LP, October 1.

Opening up the possibilities of secretarial life

Mr Bernard Marks, in his speeches, reports and even before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, argued that managers are responsible for making so many temporary secretaries necessary by failing to weed out unnecessary clerical work.

Mr Marks, chairman of a large quoted private employment agency, and of an agents' pressure group, the Federation of Personnel Services of Great Britain, has also said that what secretaries want—whether permanent or "temp"—is not more money so much as more interesting work. When they do not find it, they switch jobs.



Mr Bernard Marks: Secretaries want more interesting work.

Now, however, as if in despair, Mr Marks has turned to the girls themselves, in writing a book\* that seeks to persuade more girls either to enter office work, or once there, to persevere at it, by arguing that it can be a stepping stone to more rewarding careers elsewhere.

He writes, "some of them might have started work as management trainees. As girls, they had to start in the secretary's chair, wielding shorthand pencils."

With up to 12 employers clamouring for each of the secretaries in London employment agencies, it is no wonder that agents want to attract more girls into office work.

"None of the women in this book receives any formal management training at the hands of their employers: they learn managerial skills by listening and watching other people in action."

Mr Marks writes, "some of them might have started work as management trainees. As girls, they had to start in the secretary's chair, wielding shorthand pencils."

That Mr Marks, a prominent practitioner and spokesman of the private agency business, should have to argue that the work is desirable because it leads elsewhere is perhaps as much a comment upon managers' attitudes as upon agencies or their secretaries.

Certainly his book, although aimed at the girls rather than at the generators of clerical work, is one of the latest contributions to a debate that has long simmered but is now coming to a head as office costs soar and the amount of office work expands faster than the number of hands able or willing to do it.

There are already signs of a change in attitude, ahead of the day when government is likely to copy American practice and begin to encourage the introduction of affirmative action programmes to open up more promotion opportunities for women.

The British Steel Corporation, for example, is now obliging managers to put forward as candidates for promotion to junior management the names of able secretaries.

"We are unconvinced... reported a BSC working party, "that a natural progression for an intelligent young woman who joins the corporation as a shorthand typist is simply to be a secretary to a succession of increasingly more senior personalities."

regular surveys of woman office workers' pay and attitudes. It was one of these that in 1970 demonstrated that less than half the girls in secretarial school wanted to be secretaries and sparked off the idea of the book.

The writing of it was helped along by the publication in Britain two years ago of an American book, Mary Kathleen Bener's *Secretary: An Enquiry into the Female ghetto*.

Miss Bener cogently argued that secretaries had merely transferred to the office the traditional female roles of protective mother, companionable sister or nagging wife.

However, whether or not one agrees with Mr Marks' presentation of the possibilities of secretarial life, one thing can be said: On the facts as she presents them, if the able women among a firm's secretaries do progress, it seems to be in spite of rather than because of managers' attitudes.

Ross Davies

Voluntary cutbacks vital, Spanish minister says

From Harry Debelius: Madrid, Oct 6. Señor Nemesio Fernandez-Cuesta, Spain's Minister of Commerce, gave a warning that the country would have to make sacrifices in the coming months to help the country through hard times.

Spain could pull through the international recession with a minimum of inconvenience, he said, if all Spaniards cooperated. "If these sacrifices should have to be imposed from above, their chances of success would be reduced," he added.

He said that Spain's economic situation was characterized by a slowdown in the rapid growth rate of recent years and businesses were beginning to run into problems of financing and increased sales resistance.

Senior Fernandez-Cuesta said that the government's list of priorities in the economic readjustment brought on by the energy crisis included the fight against inflation, the defence of the balance of payments and the maintenance of a high level of employment.

The minister said at the opening of a trade fair in Saragosa: "Greater savings, decreased consumption and self-imposed limits on prices and wages are the objectives of the forceful

and united action which the moment demands."

Big salary hopes dim for Munich patent examiners

By Adrian Hope and Edward Townsend

British patent examiners, tempted by the prospect of large salary increases, seek new jobs in the European patent office in Munich, may have their hopes dashed.

German delegates to the working party which will decide the salaries to be paid to the examining staff at the new offices have now recommended that the rates be geared not to international or EEC levels but to those in the existing German national patent office.

Until now, some British examiners have been attracted to the idea of a life in Munich by the carrot of very high rates of pay. But if the new proposal is adopted the situation may change radically. A top grade

examiner in the German national office, married with two children, earns between £400 and £580 a month while from this November a comparable post in the United Kingdom will pay up to £450 net a month.

Clearly, the German delegates have been concerned by the often expressed view that the cost of running the European schemes from a Munich office will price it out of the patent market.

It is felt that if patenting costs are too high, inventors will simply publish their inventions instead of patenting them, thereby preventing anyone from monopolizing them.

Now, there is talk of an "appropriate expatriation allowance" for foreign examiners,

Business Appointments

Director for Unilever subsidiary

Mr David Wilson has become deputy director of BOC UK, the Unilever animal feeds business.

Mr James Ellis, joint vice-chairman of Arthur Guinness of Belfast, has been elected chairman of the Irish Bonding Company, a Guinness subsidiary, in succession to Mr George Lavery, who has retired.

Mr G. W. Taylor, an assistant chief general manager of the Midland Bank, has succeeded Mr Bernard F. Clarke as chairman of Griffith Factors, a subsidiary of the Midland Bank Corporation. Mr F. R. Salinger is also appointed to the board.

Mr C. O. Gibb has been elected deputy chairman of the Lloyd's Association for the remainder of the year.

Mr B. E. Rudd has become an assistant managing director and Mr F. J. Wood a director of Sphere Investments.

Mr Kenneth Owen, director of the Construction Industry Training Board, has taken on the title of chief executive. Mr S. W. Fraser-Smith becomes controller, field training services; Mr B. Stenner is to be manager, central training services; Mr Dennis Underwood, general manager, national training centre; and Mr Russell Gardner, secretary/controller of administrative and personnel services.

Mr Christian Schaming, marketing director of Clear Hooters, has been made group export controller with the parent company, Clear Hooters Ltd. Mr Harold H. Rogers becomes managing director of Clear Hooters and Mr Tony Owen, marketing director.

Mr R. I. J. Agnew, deputy chairman of Aspy Roadstone, has become chief executive in succession to Mr G. I. Mordimer who remains the chairman.

Mr Robert Webster, finance director of the Refuge Assurance, has been named a director of the Refuge Dock and Harbour Company. He replaces Mr J. Victor Woolman who has been a director since the first general meeting of the new company in November, 1971.

Mr Malcolm McLean, a director of Swan Hunter Group and managing director of Swan Hunter Shiprepairers, is retiring in December and will be succeeded as managing director by Mr Adrian Hunter, at present deputy managing director. Mr David Davison, director and general manager of Swan Hunter Shiprepairers, will become deputy managing director.

Mr John Currie is the new director of manufacturing of Quaker Oats. He succeeds Mr George Kendall.

Mr E. O. Barratt has been appointed a director of Atrialclams. Mr A. E. Smith becomes a director of its subsidiary, Aviation Information Services.

Mr Deniz R. Hughes has become advertising and marketing director of Cheam and Brewer, the Grand Metropolitan Hotels subsidiary.

Companies Court out of step with commercial world

From Miss Julia Garratt: Sir, Earlier this year I had to visit the Companies Court in London in order to hear the result of a case in which I was interested.

So, even if a person were to get registration of an identical trade mark to one already registered for the same goods, he could not use that trade mark if that use were to result in passing-off, and passing-off would result if goods made by one manufacturer were sold under a trade mark in the same market as that in which the same kind of goods made by another manufacturer had previously been sold under an identical trade mark.

The action was comparatively simple and brief, as were the cases heard before mine. I was particularly struck by the fact that what I saw was out of step with the commercial world to serve. The contrast between the two worlds was quite amazing.

Dr Thomas is wholly incorrect in stating that "simultaneous use of the same mark on the same goods is permitted by English law under Section 12 of the Trade Marks Act in the case of honest concurrent user."

Section 12 relates only to registration and registration gives no defence at all against an action for passing-off (see Section 2).

Presumably Dr Thomas is suggesting that the HAG decision could lead to this sort of result and that it would be unobjectionable. There can be no doubt that the use of the mark FORD, for motor vehicles not made by Ford, would inevitably lead to deception and passing-off, whether the goods were used, or not. Up to now our courts would have restrained this by injunction.

Dr Thomas is in error in supposing that the Medicines Commission could prevent the sale of two different drugs under the same trade mark if that were permitted by EEC law, because (1) the Medicines Commission is an advisory and not a legislative body and (2) EEC law overrules the national laws of the United Kingdom in the case of any conflict between them.

So we should appreciate from what I have written above that all Dr Thomas' criticisms of Miss Roberts' letter are based upon misapprehensions of the law, and are all without foundation.

Yours faithfully, GUY ALDOUS, Frenon House, Frenon, Wrich, Suffolk, October 2.

The court was packed with counsel as well as the public gallery and accessways to the court, consequently I heard very little of the proceedings. There was a very long list of cases to be heard in each separate counsel and each lasting minutes only.

I would have thought that something could have been done to ease this far from new problem. Surely a system of duty counsel could be introduced, whereby one counsel represented more than one of the parties involved on a rota basis. This system works in the

County Courts and I have seen it work in the lower criminal courts of Ontario. This might cut costs and possibly increase efficiency.

A possible solution might be to increase the number of courts and judges. Rightly or wrongly the impression was that the main benefactors from the present system were the counsel involved.

Could something be done to ease the present situation and the resulting costs to those who need to resort to litigation? Yours faithfully, JULIA M. GARRATT, 2 Green Walk, Harborne, Birmingham.

Industry in the regions

Pessimistic forecast for the west Midlands

But what about the timing of last week's publication by the Labour-controlled council? It could be construed in some quarters as electioneering. But Mr Stanley Yapp, the Labour leader of the council, will have none of that.

He insists that earlier this year the council undertook to submit written evidence to Mr Eric Heffer, Minister of State for Trade, supporting a deputation's claim that West Midlands industry was being seriously weakened. And it was the present Government which angered Midlandsers by dropping the control-free limit from 15,000 sq ft to 10,000 sq ft.

It had been planned to issue this evidence on October 8 when the region's Economic Planning Council meet to consider similar representations, but Mr Yapp said that was too near polling day.

But the new campaign which began last week with the publication of a discussion document headed *Time for Action*, was easily the most pessimistic yet.

So dire were its predictions that it has already caused a flurry of activity in government offices and private industry.

After all, it did announce that if present trends continue, Britain's equivalent to the Ruhr would become one of Europe's depressed areas by the 1980s.

Great prominence was given in the document, produced by the new West Midlands County Council, to falling investment. It declared: "All types of investment in the west Midlands region exhibited a marked decline in the late sixties relative to other regions."

Observers were quick to point out that this looked like a manipulation of statistics to bolster a cause. Why else should the council restrict its supporting graph to the years 1965-70 when everybody knows that the motor industry and metalworking factories which account for the bulk of the region's employment were having a poor time?

What has happened since 1970? Mr Ken Rose, the county treasurer and a key figure in the preparation of *A Time for Action*, has a simple answer: "These are the last official figures available in sufficient detail. As soon as later figures are issued we intend to update the document."

It must be realised, however, that this is simply intended for general discussion at an early stage."

It must be realised, however, that this is simply intended for general discussion at an early stage."

As one prominent Birmingham industrialist told Business News: "The availability of labour is the best control valve on expansion. No company will insist on expanding on its home ground if it cannot get labour."

West Midlands objections to controls can be seen to have a sound if somewhat parochial base. But their case is not helped by attempts to over-dramatise the situation, however well intended. Indeed, in northern development areas the fact the very high wages paid in the West Midlands have not been growing at the same rate as that of most other regions—a point emphasised by a document—will certainly be regarded as selfish arrogance.

But shortcomings aside, *A Time for Action* will serve a genuine need if it helps to convince the next government that the West Midlands is no longer a super milk cow without a trouble in the world.

Clifford Webb

Advertisement for The Felixstowe Dock and Railway Company. Includes a pie chart showing cargo handled through the port from July 1973 to June 1974, and a table of operating results comparing the years 1973 and 1974.

Advertisement for Steinberg Group Limited. Includes the company name, year ended March 31st 1974, and a list of financial performance indicators and shareholder information.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom center of the page.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# A period of uncertainty on Wall Street



Mr. Adrian Lowy, chairman of Gold Fields of South Africa, awaiting full details of Union Corporation's details.

It can be little consolation to the British investor that the London stock market is not alone in its suffering. Stock markets all around the world have been falling this year, often very sharply. Nor has Wall Street proved any exception. A reference to the year's performance, however, is more revealing than any such statistics. The total fall from last year's all-time peak of 1,051 to 45 per cent, has been a staggering 1,006 points. This is a portfolio value of many British investors, a figure which has been reduced to one-fifth of its former value. The fall has been a result of a combination of factors, including the OPEC oil price increase, the fall in the price of gold, and the general uncertainty about the future of the world economy.

Mr. Lowy's company, Gold Fields, has been particularly hard hit. Its shares have fallen from 100p to 25p. The company's profits have also fallen sharply. This is a reflection of the general uncertainty about the future of the world economy. The price of gold, which has been a major factor in the value of the company's assets, has fallen from 1,051 to 45 per cent. This has had a major impact on the value of the company's shares.

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# The need for accounting that allows for inflation

Hugh Stephenson

It can hardly be stated that accelerating inflation has been a major factor in the uncertainty about the future of the world economy. The price of gold has been a major factor in the value of the company's assets. The fall in the price of gold has had a major impact on the value of the company's shares.

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practices for tax purposes (like Last First Out, which allows all stock to be valued at the most recent price whatever was in fact paid) again does nothing to help immediate cash flow. It would merely reduce the tax liability for the current trading year, which would fall due at the earliest at the beginning of 1976.

It would only help if the Revenue allowed companies to apply these techniques to previous years, thus reducing the tax bill due this winter. But this would be an administrative and accounting nightmare of such proportions that it would almost certainly have to be ruled out on these grounds alone.

The only way to get it through in time would be to reduce all tax bills by, say, 20 per cent as an interim adjustment while the final figures were established. For the long run, accounting must be put onto some basis that allows for inflation, whether it would be a crude LIFO system or some more sophisticated indexing of all the constituents of the profit and loss account. Even here, however, the Chancellor has to consider whence he will replace the lost revenue. The figures involved in a period of high inflation are substantial.

In the short run, however, there are only two ways in which "sound" companies can be aided over, when their conventional sources of finance have dried up. The first is that the Government should, in effect, take up issues of new capital or rights issues. This could be done either under Mr Peter Walker's Industry Act, or through Finance For Industry, or through some new merchant banking body. The second is by using the banking system to advance money at concessionary rates of interest, rather as in the past it has been cajoled into doing for exports and shipbuilding finance.

But, in this case, there is no reason why the shareholders of the banks should be asked to shoulder the burden. At the very least there would have to be government guarantees for this sort of lending. I suspect, however, that cases like Ferranti and Court Line (each of which had special reasons for not being able to weather the present storm) and the Bank of England's own dire warnings have slightly exaggerated fears for the next four months. If the long-term threat could be averted the short-term crisis would seem less pressing.

## Courts (Furnishers) A low geared retailer

Last year, Courts (Furnishers) saw its return on its deferred share options rise from 46.3 to 48.1 per cent, certainly more than sufficient to provide cover against current interest rates in what is in any case a relatively low geared balance sheet.

Not that there can be any serious complaints about last year's performance, with net profits per sq ft rising from 250p to 264p in the United Kingdom and from 504p to a sweet 639p in the overseas operations.

Trading data in the current year shows margins under some pressure in the United Kingdom with profits maintained on higher turnover, but the overseas picture—38.6 per cent of the pre-tax total last time—remains strong with profits continuing to expand.

At 35p, the "A" shares yield 10.5 per cent well covered by earnings of 11p. And if this yield and a p/e ratio of 3 is not that exciting in today's markets, at least there is the substantial asset backing, including a relatively recent directors property revaluation equivalent to 134p and the deferred profits reserve of £5.4m.

Accounts: 1973-74 (1972-73) Capitalization £4.66m Net assets £8.88m (£7.51m) Borrowings £3.66m (£1.41m) Pre-tax profit £3.26m (£2.63m) Earnings per share 11.25p (10.5p)

## Manchester Liners Taking the cash

There is no declared bid, as yet, for Manchester Line's although the Canadian oriented Euro-Canadian Shipholdings is out to acquire the 44 per cent minority at 85p a share. Furness Withy, which has the controlling stake, is now buying through the market at 85p or above. But it would seem unlikely that this will be other than a highly controlled situation, with little prospect of the share price escalating much above Friday's close of 81p.

On the basis of the ML forecast of pretax profits for the current year up from £1.53m to between £5.25m and £1.75m, the shares are standing on a prospective p/e ratio of 4 on the median figure. Further ahead, in 1975, there will be the first benefits of the four container ships now on two year charters and worth about £2m to profits in a full year. Certainly that makes for considerable potential in some advance should be taken of the 30p increase in the share price since the interim.

You cannot spend shares as cash, and it is easy to secure that conversion into cash be deferred for long periods. The real difficulty is psychological. Share incentives were devised to meet the tax problems of managers, or at least, with those problems well in mind. Until this aspect is discarded, and until the principle is widely applied by companies, and offered right down to the shop floor the political stigma will remain.

In short, the outlook for the share incentive package is not good, and those who hold rights might be forgiven for abandoning them, and chalking up their losses to experience account.

It would be very sad if the share incentive experiment were to fail in Britain. There is every reason to believe it will not do so. The political hurdle has got to be surmounted and the Left persuaded that share participation rights are not the same as cash. If the terms of issue are not provided the terms of issue are policed as they were under the 1972 rules.

Another deeper problem is that socialists do not want workers to become little capitalists. Another is that employees working in the public sector have got to be catered for, and given some equivalent incentive to personal productivity—not readily capable of measurement or reward in, for example, the social services or the police force. Some bonus element in pension rights seems a possible approach. Or rights to "old-age" stocks?

This is not to suggest that capital based remuneration is a panacea, merely that it can be useful and should not be discarded for doctrinaire reasons. We can hardly afford to be complacent about productivity in Britain.

Other countries do seem able to operate similar systems without the polarization of views prevalent here. In France, profit sharing is obligatory for certain companies. The participation rights are locked away for a five year period, either as equity in the employer company, or in fixed interest yielding accounts. Allegedly five million French workers have become participants.

If some middle of the road framework of this nature could be devised here, would that damp down the hostility of the Unions? What socialists find difficult to accept is that managers are motivated by money at all. Given that assumption, re-orientation of share-based incentives will emerge into the daylight.

Mr Barber, when Chancellor, and his chief lieutenant, Mr Patrick Jenkin, frankly conceded there could be abuses, and in the interests both of the Exchequer and of ordinary shareholders, concocted a statutory code of behaviour, with elaborate rituals of applications in triplicate, multiple time limits, and other intimidating formalities.

The tough entrepreneurial hand was wrapped in the bureaucratic velvet glove, which might have worked well had not the incomes freeze begun before the ink was dry on the statute book. Few companies got 1972 type share schemes under way, and few managers now show a profit on their incentive shares.

It is now blindingly obvious that the Stock market performance has not encouraged managers to press for share options. Companies which initiated schemes, and those who participated have been poorly rewarded for their courage. Apart from Mr Healey's writs, prices are down to about a third of the 1972 level.

Also capital participation schemes often—but not always—imply some borrowing at some stage, which is now costly, both in gross and net terms. Interest is non-deductible anyway, what managers want is cash not paper, to pay their bills.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Bright start by Warne, Wright

With interim pre-tax profits up from £212,000 to £389,000 Warne, Wright & Rowland, fastest manufacturers, drop forgers and engineers, believe the rest of the year should continue at the present level if trading conditions are maintained and price curbs are accompanied by a comparable restraint on costs.

But the board warns that in today's inflationary conditions the amount retained after higher taxation and restricted dividends is not adequate to finance planned expansion. Meanwhile sales in the half rose from £4.09m to £5.49m and the dividend is ahead from 1.2p to 1.35p. The group says not all the improvement was due to inflation and the Armstrong, Stevens and Taylor companies have been restored to acceptable profit levels.

US offer for Ferro Metal

Having raised its stake in Ferro Metal & Chemical Corporation to 38.6 per cent with the purchase of a further 264,000 shares at 50p each, Greg-Cary International, of New York, plans to bid for the balance at the same price. This values the equity at £900,000. Ferro shareholders are advised by their board to await the formal documents before taking any action.

Agar Cross venture

Agar Cross is to establish a trading base in Singapore to sell the products of the area to world markets, notably Africa, South America and

Coral Leisure goes into travel

The Coral Leisure group has made its first move into another branch of the leisure industry—travel and holidays. J. Coral Holdings, the parent company, has acquired 51 per cent of Kentways by subscribing for £65,675 of 15 per cent convertible preference shares with the same voting rights as the existing ordinary.

Kentways are specialist tour operators to Majorca. They run a travel agency in Bournemouth linked to two exclusive long-lease hotels in Majorca which together cater for about 200 guests.

ISLE OF MAN COLLAPSE Credit Capital Holdings, with offices in Douglas, goes into liquidation with realizable assets of £25,000 set against liabilities. Merchant banking and finance group formed two years ago.

PENNINE MOTOR Current interim results will show continued losses, but at lower annual rates, says chairman. He thinks group now in much better shape.

GALLIFORD ESTATES Mr John Donaldson, chairman, says now is cheapest time to buy new home. Increase in building down makes it difficult to hold down prices.

COMMERCIAL UNION

Board believes opportunities for further profitable growth in years ahead, particularly overseas. But board must be satisfied company has adequate capital resources for that purpose, says chairman. Assets exceed liabilities.

Javelin offered Cerro contract

Canadian Javelin will be offered first option on the exploitation of the massive Cerro Colorado copper deposits in Panama, the industry and Trade Minister, Mr Fernando Marrero, said. He added that he did not expect immediate acceptance by Javelin but rather a counter offer. The minister went on to say that the total capital expenditure would be of the order of \$700m over a period of four to five years.

As already known, the deposit which lies on the continental divide contains over 2,000 million tonnes of grading an average of 0.81 per cent copper. British Kynoch Metals, a company owned by BICC, Imperial Metal Industries and Delta Metal, has a letter of intent to acquire a 10 per cent share, equivalent to the initial production rate.

The full details of the financing have yet to be concluded and the action seems likely for some time yet.

Inflation sapping US investment confidence

New York, Oct 6.—The New York securities industry, faced with a drop in volume and stock-price doldrums, has lost a large part of its chief assets—people, brokerage houses and capital. More than 3,000 full-time securities salesmen have left the industry this year, bringing the total of employees down to 33,000 from 36,300 at the end of 1973 and from the peak of 50,000 in the late 1960s.

These estimates were made by Mr James W. Davant, chairman and chief executive of Faine, Walker, Jackson and Curtis, a member of the New York Exchange Board. The exchange now has 512 member firms, down from 523 at the end of last year and 622 in 1969. The shrinkage is expected to continue in coming months, with estimates of future brokerage-firm disappearances ranging from 50 to 200.

The 435 big board firms surveyed monthly by the exchange have lost a total of \$75m (about £31m) for the first seven months this year, after a \$49.1m loss for all of 1973. But this is only the tip of Wall Street's capital loss this year. Mr Donald E. Marron, president of Mitchell, Hutchins and also a member of the New York Exchange Board, says. Big board houses have lost almost \$400m in capital in 1974 in the first seven months. Mr Marron estimates a 10 per cent drain from the \$3,790m in capital they held at the year-end.

On Tuesday, the New York exchange was open an extra 30 minutes, and some industry leaders felt the extra half-hour was a success. "I think we did an extra 1,200,000 shares we wouldn't have done otherwise," Mr L. W. Burnham II, chairman of Drexel Burnham and Co, said.

Reflecting further evidence of the low level of confidence among Wall Street insiders, \$53.3m of the \$400m decline represents the total drop in the value of the exchange's 1,336 individual seats—their price fell from \$110,000 each at the end of 1973 to \$71,000 at the close of the recent sale of a seat on the exchange, last week, was for \$72,000.

The chief villains in the industry's price and volume decline, it is generally agreed, are the continuing steep inflation and high interest rates. The failure to control inflation in the economy, and has left the investors with less money to invest even if they retained their confidence. The high interest rates have made it much more expensive to borrow for purchasing stocks.

And, more important, they have made it possible for investors to obtain higher returns outside the stock market—in bonds and other instruments, taking advantage of the high interest rates.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

Table with columns for STRAIGHTS, CONVERTIBLES, and NON-S BONDS. Lists various Eurobond issues with their respective yields and premiums.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Large table showing unit trust prices and their percentage change over the week. Includes columns for Name, Price, and % Change.

Results this week

TODAY: Firms: Ferry Pickering, Scottish Met Property, Interiors - Ash & Lacey Products, Regalian Properties and Wades Dept Stores. TOMORROW: Firms: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Amal Liv & Property, Cons Gold Fields, Jackson & Steeple, London Merchant Securities, MacLean-Glenlivet and Thomas Trenchard Interiors, Chrysler UK, Dawson & Barfos, FFA Construct-

Brokers' views

With the general election now only days away, few stock-brokers are rash enough this week to try their hands at forecasting market trends. Kemp-Gee sums up the mood with the title of their weekly gift edged market review—"The market in a pre-election limbo". But Kemp-Gee seems to have pre-empted the gilt market's tumble at the end of last week. The firm advises clients to move into cash and expects gilt to take a fresh fall after the election.

Simon & Coates produces an interesting summary of market movements in previous pre-election periods, but concludes that this cannot be used as a guide over the next few weeks.

Japan may help with Siberian steelworks

Tokyo, Oct 6.—The Soviet Union was reported to be planning to build a 3,000 tonne (£1,750m) integrated steel plant in Siberia with Japanese co-operation. Quoting financial circles, the Asahi Shimbun reported that the project, which calls for an annual capacity of 3 million metric tons of steel, would be discussed at a meeting of the Japan-Soviet economic committee in Moscow on October 29.

Freight report

Persian Gulf tanker freight rates moved up across the board last week to a level just short of their highest since the Arab oil restrictions brought the market crashing down. By the weekend tanker premiums on very large crude carriers for Europe had mounted to \$10.50 (£7.50 per ton), fifteen points (\$1.55 more than a week previously). Greatest pressure came from the United States, primarily the majors Exxon, Texaco and Socon. Exxon, more familiar here as Esso, hired three and possibly four VLCCs on Friday night, totalling a million tons. Finally, prospects this winter for dry cargo owners were dealt a blow by President Ford's decision to freeze grain purchases totalling three million tons by the Soviet Union. This threat was to remove an extremely good employment opportunity from the market.

Wall Street

New York, Oct 4. Stocks on the New York stock exchange closed mostly lower today after a late rally attempt fell apart. The Dow Jones Industrial average declined 3.05 to 534.56.

Silver 20c limit up

New York, Oct 4.—COMEX SILVER futures closed the 20 cent limit up, after the early rally that rose price to 51.50 cents. The contract closed at 51.50 cents, up from 51.30 cents on Friday. The market was active with volume of 10,000 contracts. The price of silver futures has risen steadily since the start of the year, reaching a high of 51.50 cents on October 4.

SUGAR—Futures closed firm at new contract

New York, Oct 4.—SUGAR futures closed firm at new contract prices. The market was active with volume of 10,000 contracts. The price of sugar futures has risen steadily since the start of the year, reaching a high of 18.00 cents on October 4.

COFFEE—Futures market edged higher

New York, Oct 4.—COFFEE futures market edged higher today. The market was active with volume of 10,000 contracts. The price of coffee futures has risen steadily since the start of the year, reaching a high of 1.50 cents on October 4.

WHEAT—Futures closed higher

New York, Oct 4.—WHEAT futures closed higher today. The market was active with volume of 10,000 contracts. The price of wheat futures has risen steadily since the start of the year, reaching a high of 1.50 cents on October 4.

Bank Base Rates

Table showing bank base rates for various banks including Barclays Bank, FNC, Hill Samuel, C. Hoare & Co., Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank, Nat Westminster, Shenhay Trust, 20th Cent Bank, C. T. Whyte, and Williams & Glyn's.

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Also at  
 Staple, Yorks.  
 Telephone: 0274 57444

**Stock Exchange Prices**  
**Capitalization & week's change**

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Sept 30. Dealings End, Oct 11. Contango Day, Oct 14. Settlement Day, Oct 22.  
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.  
 (Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

**Healey & Baker**  
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ASSOCIATED OFFICES IN PARIS BRUSSELS & AMSTERDAM

**BRITISH FUNDS**

Stock	Price	Chgs	Gras	Div	Yld
300m Trust	97 1/2	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
300m Trust	97 1/2	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
300m Trust	97 1/2	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
300m Trust	97 1/2	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
300m Trust	97 1/2	0	1.50	5.5	5.7

**COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN**

Stock	Price	Chgs	Gras	Div	Yld
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7

**LOCAL AUTHORITIES**

Stock	Price	Chgs	Gras	Div	Yld
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7

**FOREIGN STOCKS**

Stock	Price	Chgs	Gras	Div	Yld
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7

**DOLLAR STOCKS**

Stock	Price	Chgs	Gras	Div	Yld
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7

**BANKS AND DISCOUNTS**

Stock	Price	Chgs	Gras	Div	Yld
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7

**BREWERS AND DISTILLERS**

Stock	Price	Chgs	Gras	Div	Yld
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
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100m Trust	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7

**COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL**

Company	Price	Chgs	Gras	Div	Yld
AAI	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
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AAI	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
AAI	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7

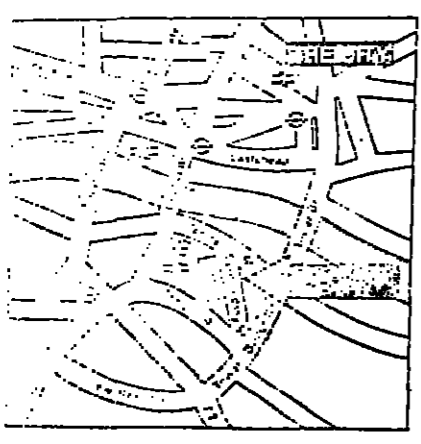
**COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL**

Company	Price	Chgs	Gras	Div	Yld
AAI	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
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AAI	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
AAI	100	0	1.50	5.5	5.7
AAI	100	0	1.50	5.5	

Commercial and Industrial Property

Important Headquarters Building

184-204 BERMONDSEY ST. LONDON SE1 2ES. 25,700 sq ft to let OFFICES, SHOWROOMS & STORAGE



Luxurious newly modernised building at the centre of a natural road rail and public transport network.



Robert Irving & Burns 65 Great Portland Street W1 Tel: 01-637 0821

FINCHES GATE SW7 SUPERB HEADQUARTERS BUILDING... 174 BROMPTON ROAD, SW3

BROMPTON ROAD SW3 (Close) TO LET EXCELLENT NEW OFFICES 3,300 SQ. FT.

ROSS & PARTNERS 5 THANEY STREET PARK LANE LONDON W1Y 6JL. 01-629 9933

WIMBORNE ROAD, SW3. Exceptionally well planned offices... 174 BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON SW3 1HP

COUNTRY PROPERTIES WOULD YOU LIKE TO OWN... Unique isolated gamekeeper's cottage

EGGERTON GARDENS, SW3 & CHESTERTON GARDENS, WS. Large terrace houses, fully vacant.

Westbury-on-Trym. Family house for sale, 4 beds, 11 rooms.

3,000 sq. ft. TO LET

BRISTOL Georgian Terrace House, in superior situation...

Computer Systems SOUTH MOLTON STREET

BRISTOL WESTBURY-ON-TRYM Unique architect designed house at Wimbleton

CONTRADING ESTATE W14

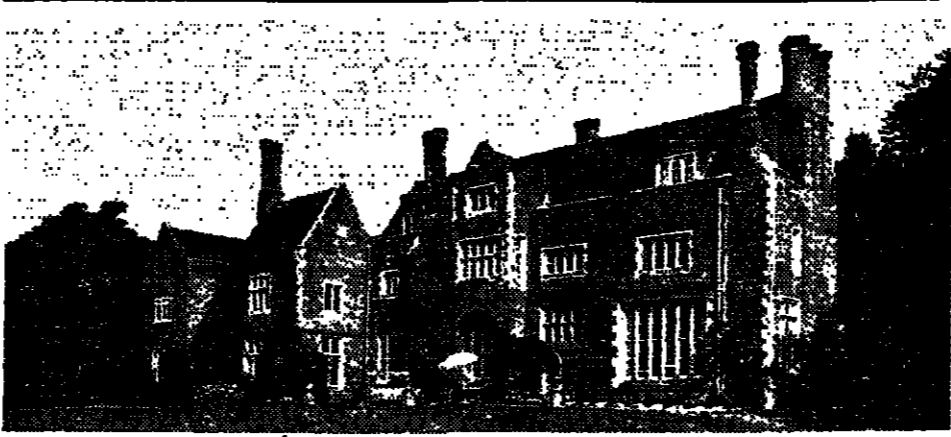
LONDON AND SUBURBAN FULHAM CHELSEA BORDER HOUSE WITH STUDIO AND GARAGE

ESTATE AGENTS IN ESSEX, SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK

LONDON AND SUBURBAN RICHMOND HILL

ESTATE AGENTS IN ESSEX, SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK

LONDON AND SUBURBAN RICHMOND HILL



Wrotham Place, the fifteenth-century manor house near Sevenoaks that has been modernized to provide 12,000 sq ft of offices.

Restoration and conversion operations are still an active part of the market...

Restoration is still popular

London, where the building was originally a disused house, was converted...

designed for use as a whole or in up to three units for storage or industrial purposes...

An interesting modernization scheme has been carried out by the Glasflew Group...

In the industrial sector, property development subsidiary of Gough Cooper...

Wrotham Place, near Sevenoaks, the fifteenth-century manor house...

Very much the eighteenth-century town house of Queen Anne's Gate...

In Bristol, Spearcourt Ltd has obtained planning permission...

LONDON AND SUBURBAN SOUTH CHELSEA

BRISTOL WESTBURY-ON-TRYM

WHITEHALL COURT, SW1

PROPERTY TO LET VICTORIA 35 MINS. EASY ACCESS GATWICK

BRISTOL WESTBURY-ON-TRYM

FLATS IN CHELSEA

PROPERTY ABROAD MONACO/NICE

STREATHAM

HIGHGATE, N6

LAND FOR SALE

EATON TERRACE, SW1

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

PROPERTY WANTED

WIMPOLE ST.

EXECUTIVE SUITE

SMALLER BUSINESS PREMISES

JOHN D. WOOD ARGYLL STREET, W.1. 2,000 SQUARE FEET OFFICES LEASE FOR SALE

EAST LOTHIAN Substantial 3 storey stone building with obvious development potential.

Haywards Heath, Sussex 25,000 sq. ft. factory, Lang Loanhead.

OFFICES TO LET Offices, suites to headquarters blocks in London & Home Counties.

Offices Premises are our speciality

FULLY MODERNISED WELLINGBOROUGH NORTHAM

SEYCHELLES Mainly 3500 ft. above Pt. Victoria.

FOR SALE LAND AT MORDEN

PROPERTY WANTED

SMALLER BUSINESS PREMISES

OFFICES TO LET

REGIS HOUSE, KING'S LYNN, Norfolk NEW OFFICE BLOCK SQ. 19,250 FT.

CITY, E.C.2 1,903 sq. ft. Ground floor offices with basement

Cluttons 74 Grosvenor Street London W1X 9DD

ST. JAMES'S OFFICES

ISLINGTON

The Englishman's home is his... Various small property listings and advertisements.

Handwritten note in Arabic script: هكمان الاحمل

**BUSINESS NOTICES**  
 ADVERTISERS are invited to place advertisements in this section. For more information, contact the Editor at the address below.

**GERMAN PUBLISHING FIRM**  
 A major export trade directory is now available. It provides a comprehensive list of German companies, their products, and contact details. This directory is essential for businesses looking to expand into the German market.

**FINANCE AVAILABLE**  
 For a complete list of financial institutions and their services, refer to the 'Finance' section of this directory. It includes details on banks, building societies, and investment firms.

**LARGE MINORITY HOLDING**  
 An opportunity to acquire a large minority holding in a prominent company. This offer is subject to detailed financial and legal review.

**GERMAN CERAMIC INDUSTRIES**  
 Specializing in high-quality ceramic products for domestic and industrial use. Contact us for more information on our product range and manufacturing capabilities.

**PATENTERS**  
 Protect your intellectual property with a patent. Our experienced patent attorneys provide comprehensive services from application to enforcement.

**SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTERS**  
 A wide range of goods imported from South Africa, including agricultural products, minerals, and manufactured goods. Contact us for a full list of products.

**BUSINESS NOTICES**

**YOUR OWN part-time business.** You can run it for just 2-3 hours per week. You can start with just £100. Our proven business plan will help you succeed. Contact us for more details.

**FINANCE AVAILABLE** for a complete list of financial institutions and their services. Refer to the 'Finance' section of this directory.

**LARGE MINORITY HOLDING** An opportunity to acquire a large minority holding in a prominent company. This offer is subject to detailed financial and legal review.

**GERMAN CERAMIC INDUSTRIES** Specializing in high-quality ceramic products for domestic and industrial use. Contact us for more information on our product range and manufacturing capabilities.

**PATENTERS** Protect your intellectual property with a patent. Our experienced patent attorneys provide comprehensive services from application to enforcement.

**SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTERS** A wide range of goods imported from South Africa, including agricultural products, minerals, and manufactured goods. Contact us for a full list of products.

**LEGAL NOTICES**

**IN the High Court of Justice** Chancery Division. Notice is hereby given that the following companies have been struck off the register of companies: [List of companies].

**IN the High Court of Justice** Chancery Division. Notice is hereby given that the following companies have been struck off the register of companies: [List of companies].

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**Appointments Vacant**

**GENERAL VACANCIES**

**ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN**

**REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICER**

The Regional Information Officer is responsible for editing the Council's regular information bulletin which is produced mainly for Regional Arts Associations, and subsidised arts organisations. In addition they will be expected to maintain and build up a small reference library as well as draft publications about the Council's work, and answer enquiries about the arts in the regions. Some editorial experience is essential. Candidates should also have a proven interest in the arts and an ability to work with a variety of specialist officers.

Salary is on a scale rising from £2,689 to £3,599 p.a. (plus £146 p.a. threshold).

Write with full details to the Establishment Officer, 105 Piccadilly, W1V 6AU to arrive by Monday, 21st October.

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**CANADA LABORATORY TECHNICIANS**

required at 3 hospitals in the Canadian North. Accommodation provided at a subsidised rental and commencing salary not less than \$7,278 p.a. Outward fare paid on a one year contract and all travelling and other arrangements made by Association. For further details and application form please telephone 222 6252 or write with full particulars to: The Secretary, Grenfell Association, Hope House, 45 Great Peters Street, London SW1P 3LP.

**ONLY THOSE WITH HNC OR AMLT QUALIFICATION WILL BE CONSIDERED.**

**PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS**

**Loughborough Endowed Schools**

Loughborough Grammar School.  
 Loughborough High School for Girls  
 and Fairfield Lower School

**BURSAR**

Bursar and Clerk to the Governors required from April 1975.

Salary: P.O.(A), which is at present under review. For further details apply: The Clerk to the Governors, 6, Burton Walks, Loughborough, Leics. LE11 2DU.

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**ACCOUNTANT**

Oil Industry International  
 Consulting Engineers, London  
 C. 65,000

A group of consulting engineers with expanding overseas and UK business wishes to appoint an additional Financial Accountant.

He will be given responsibility for overseas branch accounts through to final accounts.

This is a very interesting appointment for a competent accountant.

Please write in confidence, enclosing a copy of your curriculum vitae, to: Mr. J. C. B. Jones, 10, St. James's Place, London SW1E 5JF.

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**CHAPLAIN'S BRANCH, ROYAL NAVY**

There are likely to be three appointments of chaplains by Easter 1975.

Applicants are requested to note the following: 1. Should be under 35 years of age. 2. A University graduate. 3. Have two years' parish experience or equivalent. 4. Have two years' parish experience or equivalent in a church of the Anglican Communion. 5. Possess a minimum of five years' experience in a church of the Anglican Communion. 6. Possess a minimum of five years' experience in a church of the Anglican Communion.

The Chaplain of the Fleet, Ministry of Defence, Lecon House, Trobachs Road, London WC1X 9RY. 01-242 0222

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**BURSAR REQUIRED** for Loughborough Preparatory School for the South at Burton Walks, Loughborough, Leics. LE11 2DU. Salary: P.O.(A), which is at present under review. For further details apply: The Clerk to the Governors, 6, Burton Walks, Loughborough, Leics. LE11 2DU.

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**GROUP ACCOUNTANT**

£4,000 plus neg.

A small export company in the Midlands is seeking a Group Accountant to take over the financial control of a well-established subsidiary. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and for the management of the company's financial affairs. He will also be responsible for the preparation of financial reports for the Board and for the management of the company's financial affairs.

For further details and application form please write in confidence to: Mr. J. C. B. Jones, 10, St. James's Place, London SW1E 5JF.

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**ACCOUNTING ASSISTANT ANALYST**

£2,600

An excellent opportunity for the qualified man with management experience in the use of computer based systems. He will be responsible for the preparation of financial statements and for the management of the company's financial affairs. He will also be responsible for the preparation of financial reports for the Board and for the management of the company's financial affairs.

For further details and application form please write in confidence to: Mr. J. C. B. Jones, 10, St. James's Place, London SW1E 5JF.

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**ALL GRADES OF ACCOUNTS STAFF**

at now being professionally dealt with in our new main office. Salary range £2,000 to £5,000.

Apply to: Mr. J. C. B. Jones, 10, St. James's Place, London SW1E 5JF.

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**MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE**

SEX U.K. ORGANISERS Wildlife and Countryside Centre, 400 Aldershot Road, Aldershot, Hants. GU11 1AA. Tel: 01256 8000.

**ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTS**

**for TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED**

We are looking for a young man or woman (probably studying for a professional Accountancy qualification) to join our Accounts Assistant Department. The successful candidate will be responsible initially for providing information for Senior Accounts. As he progresses he will take over Management Accounting responsibility for an area of the company's activities. The post will provide valuable experience in the theory and practice of management accounts. Salary £2,100 per annum plus threshold payment. Four weeks holiday plus fringe benefits. Contributions towards pension and other fringe benefits.

Written applications containing details of career to date should be sent to Employment Manager, Times Newspapers Limited, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

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**UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS**

**Massey University** PALMERSTON NORTH, NEW ZEALAND

**LECTURESHIP IN INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT**

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Industrial Management in the Department of Industrial Management, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the field of industrial management. He will also be responsible for the preparation of lectures, seminars, and tutorials, and for the supervision of students in their research projects.

For further details and application form please write in confidence to: Mr. J. C. B. Jones, 10, St. James's Place, London SW1E 5JF.

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**University of Otago** FACULTY OF MEDICINE CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND

Applications are invited from medical graduates for the post of Lecturer in Medicine in the Department of Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch, New Zealand. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the field of medicine. He will also be responsible for the preparation of lectures, seminars, and tutorials, and for the supervision of students in their research projects.

For further details and application form please write in confidence to: Mr. J. C. B. Jones, 10, St. James's Place, London SW1E 5JF.

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**University of Glasgow**

**LECTURESHIP IN SURGERY AT THE WESTERN INFIRMARY**

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Surgery at the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, Scotland. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the field of surgery. He will also be responsible for the preparation of lectures, seminars, and tutorials, and for the supervision of students in their research projects.

For further details and application form please write in confidence to: Mr. J. C. B. Jones, 10, St. James's Place, London SW1E 5JF.

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**University of Natal** DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

**SENIOR LECTURER**

The University of Natal is seeking a Senior Lecturer in Civil Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the field of civil engineering. He will also be responsible for the preparation of lectures, seminars, and tutorials, and for the supervision of students in their research projects.

For further details and application form please write in confidence to: Mr. J. C. B. Jones, 10, St. James's Place, London SW1E 5JF.

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**The University of Liverpool** DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL DESIGN

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Civil Design in the Department of Civil Design, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the field of civil design. He will also be responsible for the preparation of lectures, seminars, and tutorials, and for the supervision of students in their research projects.

For further details and application form please write in confidence to: Mr. J. C. B. Jones, 10, St. James's Place, London SW1E 5JF.

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**The University of Sheffield** CHAIR OF CHILD HEALTH

Applications are invited for the post of Chair of Child Health in the Department of Child Health, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, England. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the field of child health. He will also be responsible for the preparation of lectures, seminars, and tutorials, and for the supervision of students in their research projects.

For further details and application form please write in confidence to: Mr. J. C. B. Jones, 10, St. James's Place, London SW1E 5JF.

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**University of Southampton** RESEARCH FELLOW IN ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY (Faunal Remains)

Applications are invited for the post of Research Fellow in Environmental Archaeology (Faunal Remains) in the Department of Environmental Archaeology, University of Southampton, Southampton, England. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research and teaching of faunal remains in environmental archaeology. He will also be responsible for the preparation of lectures, seminars, and tutorials, and for the supervision of students in their research projects.

For further details and application form please write in confidence to: Mr. J. C. B. Jones, 10, St. James's Place, London SW1E 5JF.

---

**University of Southampton** RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY (Archaeal Bones)

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in Environmental Archaeology (Archaeal Bones) in the Department of Environmental Archaeology, University of Southampton, Southampton, England. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research and teaching of archaeological bones in environmental archaeology. He will also be responsible for the preparation of lectures, seminars, and tutorials, and for the supervision of students in their research projects.

For further details and application form please write in confidence to: Mr. J. C. B. Jones, 10, St. James's Place, London SW1E 5JF.

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**University of Southampton** APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR THE POST OF SENIOR LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer in the Department of Environmental Archaeology, University of Southampton, Southampton, England. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the field of environmental archaeology. He will also be responsible for the preparation of lectures, seminars, and tutorials, and for the supervision of students in their research projects.

For further details and application form please write in confidence to: Mr. J. C. B. Jones, 10, St. James's Place, London SW1E 5JF.

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**TEACHER OF ENGLISH** to foreign students in the Department of English, University of Southampton, Southampton, England. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to foreign students. He will also be responsible for the preparation of lectures, seminars, and tutorials, and for the supervision of students in their research projects.

For further details and application form please write in confidence to: Mr. J. C. B. Jones, 10, St. James's Place, London SW1E 5JF.

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For both home and export departments. The successful candidate will be responsible for the trading and supervision of steel merchants in both home and export departments.

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**A FINANCE SPECIALIST**

A leading international company is seeking a Finance Specialist. The successful candidate will be responsible for the financial management of the company.

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For further details and application form please write in confidence to: Mr. J. C. B. Jones, 10, St. James's Place, London SW1E 5JF.

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**01-278 9161**

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**CONTRACTS AND TENDERS**

**THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA**

**STATE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT**

**NATIONAL PASSENGER TRANSPORT COMPANY.**

**NOTICE OF CALL FROM ABROAD**

Tenders are invited from abroad for supply of the SOCIETE NAVALE DES TRANSPORTS DE VOYAGEURS (SNTV) of:

LOT 1: 800 MAIN LINE BUSES  
 LOT 2: 50 SMALL 20/30 SEATER BUSES.

The lots may be tendered for together or separately. Interested manufacturers should collect or have the complete required specifications forwarded to them by applying to:

SNTV Head Office, 2 rue de Béliers, ALGIERS, (ALGER).

SNTV Direction Générale, 2 rue de Béliers, ALGER.

Tenders, expressed in French, should reach the above address by not later than 6 p.m. on November 29, 1974. They should be sent under double sealed cover, with the inner envelope marked in red as follows:

(TENDER FOR BUSES)  
 NOT TO BE OPENED  
 SOUSMISSION POUR AUTOCARS  
 A NE PAS OUVRIR.

Tenders will be bound by their tenders for a period of 90 days.

**PROPERTY APPOINTMENTS**

**Property Officer**

At Access you'll be part of a young, growing Company, which is already the largest credit card organisation in the United Kingdom. And you'll find that there are great opportunities to develop your experience in an exciting but secure environment.

You should have some knowledge of or experience in dealing with Leasehold properties and your duties will include preparing annual budget forecasts; investigating property projects, liaising with all interested parties and ensuring that work is completed efficiently and within estimated timings and costs. You will also be responsible for the general administration of the Property Office, including the initial training of additional staff.

In return, we can offer a salary within the range £2,800-3,300 p.a., dependent on age and experience, plus a London Allowance of £402 p.a. Fringe benefits include the possibility of consideration for preferential mortgage rates after a satisfactory period.

Your application and full career details should be forwarded to: Mr J. W. Marsh, Access, 4th Floor 7 St Martin's Place, London WC2N 4JH. Telephone 01-639 7020.

**Access**

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

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2,000 PLUS
to work with 2 Marketing Executives...

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ABOUT £2,250 1/6
He is responsible for all marketing...

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Capable married couple, wife/cook, husband/houseman...

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Two people wanted in small house for cooking and housekeeping...

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£1,700+ PER ANNUM WITH CAR

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16,000 miles, excellent blue, 4-door saloon...

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Rusty Shorthand
New position for creative secretary/P.A. must be capable...

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SECRETARY TO APPEALS OFFICER
Good opportunity for girl (17 years) with excellent...

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to work with 2 Marketing Executives in the fast-moving Retailing...

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11.00 am, You and Me. 1.30, News. 2.00, Football. 2.15-2.30, Chigley. 2.35, Invitation, with Van...

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University's System. 9.00, News. 10.00, Play School. 10.30-11.00, Man at Work...

Thames

12.00, Mr. Tymbone. 12.15 pm, Today. 12.30, News. 2.00, Mrs. 2.00, News. 2.30, Hammer...

ATV

1.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, ATV Today. 12.45, News. 2.00, Department 5. 3.00, Thames...

Yorkshire

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Untamed Waters. 2.30, News. 3.00, Yorkshire...

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Untamed Waters. 2.30, News. 3.00, Grampian...

Radio

1.00 am, News. 1.30, News. 2.00, News. 2.30, News. 3.00, News...

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University's System. 9.00, News. 10.00, Play School...

steward

Thames. 2.00 pm, Untamed Waters. 2.30, News. 3.00, Steward...

Yorkshire

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Untamed Waters. 2.30, News. 3.00, Yorkshire...

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Untamed Waters. 2.30, News. 3.00, Grampian...

Radio

1.00 am, News. 1.30, News. 2.00, News. 2.30, News. 3.00, News...

steward

Thames. 2.00 pm, Untamed Waters. 2.30, News. 3.00, Steward...

Yorkshire

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Untamed Waters. 2.30, News. 3.00, Yorkshire...

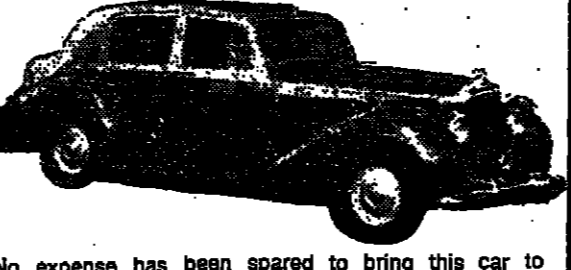
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young lady, 22, school mistress. Seeking...

2ND PERSON, systems, comfortable car...

4TH TO SHARE large house, 4 rooms...

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2ND PERSON, systems, comfortable car...

PUTNEY HEALTH, young girl, 17, school...

RENTALS
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with good contacts and ability to sell...

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2ND PERSON, systems, comfortable car...

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VICTORIA, 35 mins. - See Property...

ADVOCATES FOR CIVILISED LIVING
-Pratt & Davies, 284 E.C.2.

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5-6 reception (including study), 5 bedrooms...

FURNISHED PROPERTY
You are in the grip of the winter...

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Specialists in term short lets in London...

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We are professional about tenants: references, references...

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Short let with 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

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Luxury furnished 1 & 2 bed. flat, modern...

EXTENSIVE RANGE Flats Houses
3-4 bedrooms, 2-3 baths, 10-15 years...

PUTNEY, attractive flat with 5 bed. bath...

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It is not easy to appeal to a busy person...

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This is a great job for the person who is looking for a steady job...

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£1,450-£2,500
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If you can combine figure with typing ability you can help this company to arrange business conferences in the West End.

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Part time Medical Secretary for Harley Street Surgeon, generalists salary for right person.

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Intelligent girl with secretarial skills to help in the running of a small country restaurant in Berkshire. End Oct/Nov; live in or out; 2 days off a week.

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A young, energetic, and ambitious woman is looking for a challenging job in the oil industry. Salary £2,000 p.a.

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Monday, Monday—love that day
Monday mornings at M & J!

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A smooth running job for a girl with a pleasing personality. The Director of a Shipping Co. is looking for a Secretary. She will be intelligent, attractive and probably married. 25/30; to £2,600. Call Christine Watson on 836 4757.

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PERSONAL SECRETARY/P.A.
Efficient and well-educated Personal Assistant required by leading Consultants.

International Shipping Company
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with good shorthand and typing skills to work for senior executive with experience. Salary commensurate with experience.

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SECRETARY/EXECUTIVE OFFICER
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needs a reliable capable SECRETARY/PUBLICITY ASSISTANT
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£1,450-£2,500
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Part time Medical Secretary for Harley Street Surgeon, generalists salary for right person.

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GET YOURSELF A GUINNESS CONSULTANT!
And you have an exceptional opportunity to work for a leading firm in the Guinness family. You will be responsible for the Guinness family business and you will have the opportunity to work with the Guinness family.

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ABOUT £3,000 P.A.
An international organisation whose superb Head Office in the West End are looking for a first class secretary/P.A. to work for a young but very Senior Director, age 35-50.

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Agency situated W.1. requires Secretary to work for Director. Salary commensurate with position. Travel discount. Call the: MARGERY HURST CENTRE 47 DAVIES ST., W.1. 01-629 8665 or 01-629 4138.

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The Managing Director of a prestige marketing firm in the city needs your initiative. Not less than £2,000. Please listen on 455 3424, but don't speak.

WARWICKSHIRE
Long-standing Secretary/P.A. for Managing Director of a large firm in Warwickshire. Telephone: Mrs. Healey, Leamington Spa 24173.

FILM PRODUCER/DIRECTOR
YOUNG SECRETARY
with good shorthand and typing skills to work for a young but very Senior Director, age 35-50.

RECEPTIONIST / ADMIN. ASSISTANT
TO £1,800 IN WC2
A small dynamic office, headquarters of a rapidly expanding private business, currently involved in recruitment, marketing and recording. Offer a well-organised, intelligent and very young lady, 20-25, a varied and interesting position. You will work with a wide cross-section of people and be involved with reception and administration duties—accurate typing is essential. Salary £1,800 p.a. with review after 3 months.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR AND EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/SHORHAND/AUDIO TYPIST
To join them in a small and very busy office in the West End of London, we are looking for a young and energetic woman to act as Managing Director and Executive Secretary. She will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will have the opportunity to work with the Managing Director.

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SECRETARY to work for four Architects plus staff. In London practice in the West End. Duties include preparation of clients' accounts, preparing each book, shorthand/typing, organising overseas travel. Salary in region of £2,750 per annum plus fringe benefits. Apply in writing, giving full details of most experience, to: Box 2318 D, The Times

SECRETARY/P.A. IN INDUSTRY £2,800
Well-organised Senior Secretary, aged 30-35, with impeccable shorthand and typing skills and proven experience in an industrial setting. She will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will have the opportunity to work with the Managing Director.

THE CHALLENGER SERVICE APPOINTMENTS
19-23 Oxford Street, London, W.1.

WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN HIDING?
We need temporary secretaries, typists and clerical staff right now. Our rates remain the same as ever. We are looking for a young and energetic woman to act as Secretary and Executive Assistant. Salary commensurate with position.

THEATRAL AGENCY seeks
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for hectic fast-moving agency handling the stars of stage and screen. £2,000 p.a. JAYGAR CAREERS 730 5148/9

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Chairman of key division at major city merchant is looking for a young and energetic woman to act as Secretary and Executive Assistant. Salary commensurate with position.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE £2,500 PLUS
Charming home involved in huge home and acquisition field, with outstanding prospects. Excellent salary and benefits package. £2,500 p.a. JAYGAR CAREERS 730 5148/9

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To be right hand to Chairman and Managing Director of London Advertising Agency. Varied and exciting job with excellent career prospects. Salary commensurate with position.

EDUCATED GIRL with personal sense of humour to act as Secretary to a young and energetic man. Excellent salary and benefits package. £2,000 p.a. JAYGAR CAREERS 730 5148/9

GRADUATES with Secretarial training for temporary office work in the West End. Salary commensurate with position.

SECRETARY TO DIRECTOR
Highly motivated young woman with excellent shorthand and typing skills to act as Secretary to a young and energetic man. Excellent salary and benefits package. £2,000 p.a. JAYGAR CAREERS 730 5148/9

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Highly motivated young woman with excellent shorthand and typing skills to act as Secretary to a young and energetic man. Excellent salary and benefits package. £2,000 p.a. JAYGAR CAREERS 730 5148/9

CAN YOU ACCEPT A CHALLENGE?
If so, read on... We urgently require a top-flight Secretary to work for the Managing Director and Executive Director of our new subsidiary company. You must be able to cope with the executives and be competent enough to do everything and anything. We will reward her with her own office, new IBM GoldBall typewriter, a salary of £2,500 p.a. and 25p L.V's. Incidentally, our offices are luxurious and are a 2 minute walk from Sloane Square tube.

Please ring Annette Sessions on 01-730 9187.

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Leading Advertising Agency requires a really attractive well-groomed lady with all the social graces plus the ability to type.

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For partner in busy architect practice. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. JAYGAR CAREERS 730 5148/9

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Are you outgoing? Many top Directors of international T.V. companies are looking for a young and energetic woman to act as Secretary and Executive Assistant. Salary commensurate with position.

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